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6214 *Will H. Tracy*
VETCH SEEDS—WE ARE THE LARGEST SOUTHERN IMPORTERS

JANUARY 1910

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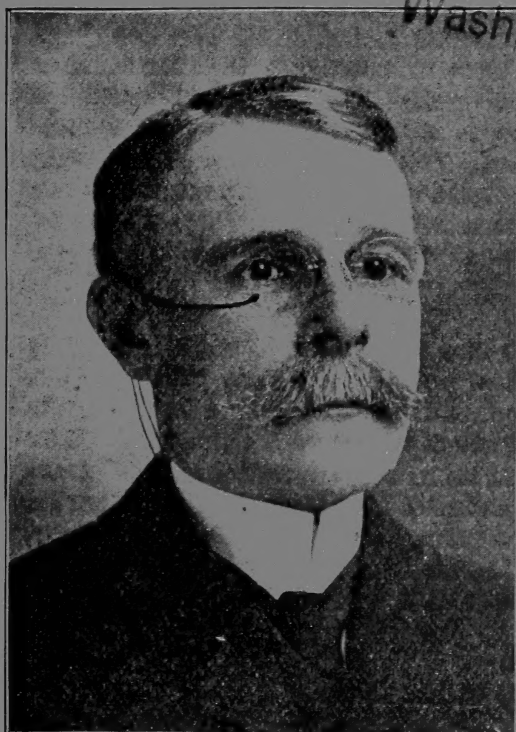
SEED CATALOGUE

OF

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA TERRITORY AGENTS FOR INCUBATORS AND BROODERS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES AND FEEDS.



N. L. WILLET,

Author of "Nature in the Witness Box."

SPECIALTIES FOR THE GENERAL MERCHANT STORES.

GARDEN SEED IN PAPERS—Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Collards, Field Corn, Turnips, Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Onion Sets, Irish Potatoes, Sorghum, Cat-tail Millet, German Millet, Native Georgia Rye, Purple Straw Wheat, Barley, Chufas, Cow Peas, Spanish Peanuts, North Carolina and Virginia Peanuts, Native Rust-Proof Oats, Appler Oats, Burt Oats, Cotton, Upland Rice, Clovers, Sativa Vetch, Villosa Vetch, Bermuda Grass Seed, Velvet Beans, Beggar Weed, Rape, Artichokes.

ON MANY Southern Seeds we are largest growers and contractors in the United States for American and Foreign Trade.

AUGUSTA Agents For—Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies; Poultry Feeds, Alfalfa Stock Feeds; Rex Flinkote Roofing; Symms' Hay Curing Frames; Gould's Spray Machines; "Lion" Brand Cold Lime-Sulfur Wash, Apterite, Cooper's Fluids, Dixie Belt Power Hay Baler, Little Giant Horse Power Hay Baler, Cotton Bale Tags.

SPECIALTIES FOR UNITED STATES WHOLESALE SEED TRADE.

GEORGIA-GROWN SEED—Cottons, Sativa Vetch, Villosa Vetch, Collards, Cow or Field Peas, Southern Giant Curled Mustard, Ostrich Plume Mustard, Okra, Watermelons, Soja Beans, Mexican June Corn, Pearl Millet, Spanish Peanuts, N. C. and Va., Peanuts, Upland Rice, White Multiplier Onion Sets, Burt Oats, Appler Oats, Chufas, Velvet Beans, Giant Beggar Weed, Japan Clover, Georgia Rye, Arctic Grass, Bermuda Grass, Teosinte, Amber and orange Cane, Kaffir Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Asparagus Roots and Seeds, Beardless Barley, Frost King Turnips, Southern Prize Turnips, Seven-Top Turnips, Burr Clover, Seed Pecans, Nixon Cantaloupe, Southern Grown Field Corns, Para Grass, Bene Seed, Jap Millet.

The Augusta Drug Co. (Wholesale) and this Company Are Associate Houses, Being One and the Same.

Our Soil Inoculating Bacteria

Soil Inoculating Bacteria—(New Process March, 1908). For Alfalfa, Vetches, Clovers, Beans and Peas and all Legume plants, such as Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soja Beans, Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Sweet Peas, Peanuts. A separate, and distinct box and bacteria for each legume. Price—2 oz. package, enough to inoculate 3 or 4 bushels of seed, 50c., post paid. 1 oz. package, inoculate 1 bushel of seed for an acre, each 25c., post paid.

DIRECTIONS—Put the 1-ounce bottle Liquid Culture into One Pint of water and shake; or the 2-ounce bottled liquid into One Quart of water and shake, then use at once by moistening with the hand or broom all the legume seeds (each seed.) The pint should moisten a bushel of seed; the 2-ounce solution in one quart of water should moisten and inoculate 2 or 3 bushels of seed. Plant seed at once without drying or the seed after being thoroughly spread out and dried in the shade can afterwards be planted. Each moistened inoculated seed will be covered by one or more thousand of bacteria. The bottled cultures are guaranteed for 60 or 90 days.

SOME DATA—33,880 tons free nitrogen of the air, and worth \$1,500,000.00 rests upon each acre of land. No crop can "fix" and use this free nitrogen, except the legume. The Legume can do it only in proportion to the saturation of the soil with a given Bacterium. This saturation can be increased by artificial soil inoculation as per above. This increases the growing crop and adds enrichment to the soil for all following crops for three or four years. The bacteria live, swarming almost in infinite amounts, in the little nodules which can be seen attached to the roots of the plant—the more nodules, the larger and more luxuriant the plant.

OUR SEED SPECIALTIES

This house is prime source supply for **COTTON SEED, SEED CORNS, GRAINS** (Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barleys), **VETCHES, SORGHUMS, COW PEAS, VELVET BEANS, SOY BEANS, ONION SETS, SEED IRISH POTATOES**—All of which we job in largest amounts.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Jobbers

309 JACKSON STREET

Augusta = = Georgia

MONTHLY PLANTING CALENDAR OF GEORGIA

FOR GARDEN AND FIELD

JANUARY.

Plant English peas, white and yellow onion sets, asparagus roots, mustard, turnips, kale, spinach, parsley, radish, and cabbage plants. Sow Vetches, Georgia Rye, Wheat, Appler Burt and Grazing oats, Lawn Grass.

FEBRUARY.

Plant Irish potatoes, Spring turnips, radishes, parsnips, carrots, English peas, asparagus roots, beets, salsify, early corn, cabbage plants, white and yellow onion sets. Sow Burt Appler and Grazing oats, J. Artichokes, Beardless barley.

MARCH.

Plant beans, artichokes, beets, lima beans, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, cantaloupe, melons, okra, white and yellow onion sets, peas, pumpkins, radishes, mustard, turnips, collards, salsify, tomatoes, pepper and egg and cabbage plants, asparagus roots, bed sweet potatoes, Johnson grass, bermuda grass seed, beardless barley, melons, rice, Spanish peanuts G. millet, cotton and Irish potatoes.

APRIL.

(The cotton planting month.)

Plant March garden list—omitting onion sets and cabbage plants—Plant cotton, velvet beans, soy beans, Johnson grass, chufas, rice, peanuts, sweet potatoe draws, Bermuda seed, pearl and Georgia millet, sorghum, cow peas.

MAY.

Plant pole beans, limas, okra, and all other things overlooked. Plant succession of most all vegetables. Plant Johnson grass, corns, melons, cow peas, sorghum, Georgia and pearl millet, chufas, rice, cotton, V. beans, peanuts, soy beans, and sweet potato draws.

JUNE.

Plant cabbage, collards, beets and rutabagas. Plant Johnson grass, Mex. June and Dent corn, cow peas, sor-

ghum, pearl millet, chufas, King's cotton, velvet beans, Spanish peanuts, soy beans, and sweet potato draws.

JULY.

Sow turnips, collards, spinach, kale, and other winter green crops. Fall crops of Irish potatoes. Late crops of early corn. Sow cow peas, Mex. June corn, sorghum, pearl millet, and Spanish peanuts.

AUGUST.

Plant spinach, turnips, kale, collards, winter radishes, mustard, lettuce, snap beans, early peas, cabbage. Plant cow peas, sorghum, P. Millet, Lookout Mountain Irish potatoes, second crop of Irish potatoes, beardless barley.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant winter radish, kale, spinach, mustard, collards, turnips, Bermuda pearl and white and yellow onion sets. Sow turf oats, Burt, Appler and all rust proof oats, lawn grass, vetenes, Georgia Rye, beardless barley, wheat, clover, barley, grass seed.

OCTOBER.

Plant spinach, winter turnips, pearl Bermuda and other onion sets, collards, cabbage plants. Sow winter pastures. Sow wheat, barley, Georgia rye, vetches, oats—all kinds (Burt, Appler, Grazing and Texas), and Johnson grass.

NOVEMBER.

Plant Pearl Bermuda, white, yellow and white multiplying onion sets, cabbage plants and asparagus roots. Plant vetches, Georgia Rye, wheat, barley, Appler, Grazing and all rust-proof oats, lawn grass.

DECEMBER.

Plant cabbage plants, white and yellow and white multiplying onion sets. Plant vetches, Georgia Rye, wheats, Appler Grazing and all rust proof oats, and lawn grass.

MONTHLY PLANTING CALENDAR OF

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OUR PREMIUMS—On each cash order, amounting to not less than \$10.00 at catalogue prices, we will mail free upon REQUEST, "Nature in the Witness Box." This is a book whose fifty chapters after treating entertainingly and instructively on NATURAL LAWS AND PHENOMENA, project these laws into the Spiritual World, thus aiming to make a Natural World out of a Supernatural World and a unified creation out of one too often thought to be separated and disconnected.

"TRUCK FARMING IN THE SOUTH"—By Oemler. 274 pages. Illustrated. Cloth. \$1.10, postpaid. Let us mail you this.

NOTE—This Catalogue is a Bulletin of Prices for the opening of the year. On all fluctuating seeds liable to get scarce and high in prices we are not bound by catalogue prices through the year.

PLANT DISEASE—Written to us for Gould's "When and What to Spray." See Gould's pages—28, 29, 30.

GUARANTEE—We select our stock with greatest care, and pay liberal prices. We feel justified in saying that all our seeds are the freshest and best to be found; but, at the same time, it must be distinctly understood that we sell no seeds with warranty or guarantee in any respect, expressed or implied, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If our seed are not accepted on these terms, return them at once and we will refund money.

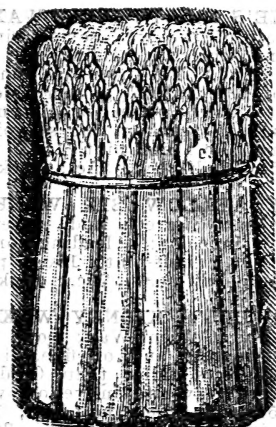
GERMINATION—Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination. Put the seeds between the folds of a heavy thoroughly wet newspaper. Keep the newspaper damp for a week, and note results.

PHOTOS—We ask our friends to make good photographs the coming season of individual fancy type-plants of garden, field, forage, etc., and mail them to us. We are especially anxious for photos of cotton stalks, various types, showing 200 or more bolls open per stalk. Must have these by October 1st. Cuts thus used for our 1910 catalogue will be credited to parties sending photographs.

GEORGIA ASPARAGUS SEED

(Georgia Grown)

NOTE—We are the largest dealers in Asparagus seeds and roots in United States. United States seed trade supplied.



One ounce sows 35 feet, producing about 800 plants. 16 pounds sows one acre. One pound produces plants to set one acre. Sow seed in March or April.

To raise asparagus roots from seed, sow the seed thinly 1 inch deep in rows 15 inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin the plants to 4 inches apart. When one or two years old, set out in permanent beds.

Augusta Culture for Sowing Asparagus—The plan adopted here by Augusta truckers is to open the row, sow 16 lbs. to the acre, cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed into a continual moist environment. It takes sometimes one month for the seed to germinate. Scratch into them, say once a week, and when they begin to germinate drag off the over-laying earth down to one inch of the seed. When up, keep clean of weeds and thin the plants to 4 inches apart and when one to two years old it is better to set out in permanent beds.

BEN TILLMAN ASPASAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman, a fancy asparagus grower. He got his seed from an intensive fancy grower of Palmetto, near Charleston, who had, by long cultivation, produced highly superior strain—known as Muirheads; Tillman is now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows larger and more uniform stalks and speers than any other variety. Has a less percentage of culls. Speers are nice and smooth, look well in bunches. The largest growers in America, who live near Augusta, pronounce this the best of all known asparagus. We have individual growers here who plant 300 acres of it. A South Carolina planter cleared this year \$90.00 an acre over all expenses, averaging from \$6.00 to \$12.00 a crate of 24 bunches each for his asparagus. See prices below.

GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—A variety of great reputation in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. It is a first-class variety with beautiful smooth speers. It is of the very large size, and is known everywhere over the world as a fancy high-priced asparagus, used by French canners. Our growers here regard it next to the Tillman. See price below.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Very popular, and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other asparagus. See price below.

BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS—This is a variety better known farther north, and more largely used in that section than in the South.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL—Is regarded here as a rough, unsightly, and woody asparagus, and rather poor quality, but used a good bit North.

Price of Asparagus Seed—United States seed trade supplied. Get wholesale growers' prices. Retail price, for all of above kinds, 1 lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., at 25c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—All of the above kinds of Asparagus Roots bear transportation to any part of the United States. Shipments made February and March and November, in which months roots should be set. A most profitable market crop about Augusta. Prices of roots, 100 for \$1.00; 500 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$4.00.

Culture for Garden—Prepare in spring or fall bed 5 feet wide, 2 feet deep, fill in manure and soil; make three rows, and set out roots 2 inches below surface and 6 to 8 inches in row. Every autumn dress with manure and salt after tops are cut. Bed

should last twenty years; 100 roots set bed 10 feet by 40 feet; about 6,000 set an acre 6 feet apart, and 4,000 8 feet apart.

Trucker's Culture for Asparagus Roots—

Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eyes up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until finally the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich.

"Asparagus." By Hexamar. 174 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

No. 2 Acme Asparagus Buncher—A greatly improved pattern with knife guide and adjustable headpiece for regulating the length of the bunch. Makes 4 to 5-inch bunches. Price \$1.75. We note here that all asparagus is cut an inch or two below the soil. All spears allowed to grow above the ground are green, and underneath the ground they are white. Some prefer the green, and some the white. The green sell for the higher price, is more tender, and better flavored.

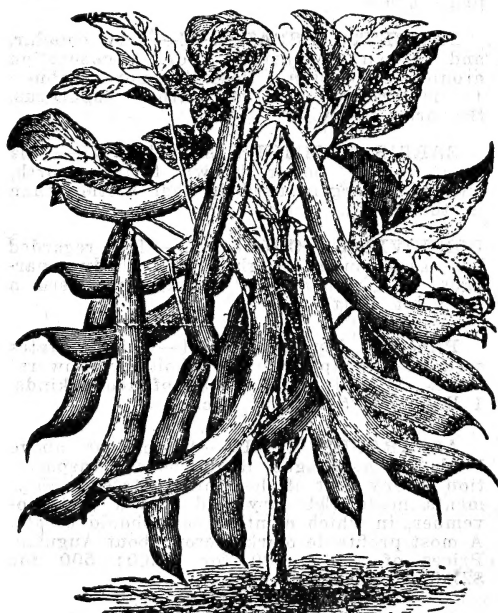
Asparagus Knives—We quote, 50 c. each.

BUSH, SNAP AND DWARF BEANS

Bean Crop Almost Total Failure.

"Bean Culture." By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

For all beans, when sent by mail, add for postage: Half pint, 5s.; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.



Valentine Beans.

Culture—Beans can be sown for succession from end of February, or sooner, until September; bear until frost. Drop several beans every 2 or 3 inches in rows 30 inches apart;

cover 2 inches deep. Don't work while dew is on beans for fear of rust. One quart sows 100 foot row; 1 1-4 bushels, 1 acre. Mature in 50 days; produce 150 bushels per acre.

IMPROVED ROUND POD, EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE—(See Cut)—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth and producing enormously—the great market garden green colored snap bean. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.

BLACK VALENTINE—This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk of injury by cold. It is fully as quick growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance, both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Packet, 5c.; quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.65.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early variety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from string; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific; of dwarf, compact growth. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sorts; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.35.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine, light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax—the truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 80c.; peck, \$1.50.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.35.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—An old variety and a great favorite with market

gardeners and others. Tender, yellow wax pods. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 100 to 1—A 7-week bean; medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and pickling; productive; round pod; good, main crop. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.25.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large pole Lima. The beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snaps. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85.

BEANS—POLE

Culture—Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, four or five beans to a hill; plant the eye down; one quart plants 150 hills; half-bushel, 1 acre. Sow pole beans later than dwarf and leave three plants to hill. Dwarf beans ready for table one and a half to two months; Lima, three months; pole, three and two-third months.

OLD HOMESTEAD, or **IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER**—Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green color. A very prolific variety. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—Strictly a Southern bean. Stands the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seeds, dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is in damp low lands among corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.80.

SMALL LIMA, or **CAROLINA SIEVA**—Similar in every way to large Lima, except that it is only half as large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.80.

TALL, BLACK GERMAN WAX—Yellow pods. Bears richly flavored stringless pods of the same good quality as Dwarf German Wax. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.70.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 95c.; peck, \$1.90.

CHALLENGER, or **"POTATO" POLE LIMA**—Plants are very productive. The pods are produced in large clusters, and average three to four inches in length; they are quite thick through, containing

three to five thick, large beans, the ends of which are flattened. The favorite in New York and Boston markets. They are of excellent flavor. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.80.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASBACK, or **FAT HORSE**—Large, long round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; of a silvery green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn hill bean for late planting for fall market. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.80.

RED SPECKLE, CUT SHORT, or **CORN HILL**—An old variety; very popular for planting among corn; gives a fair crop without the use of poles; vine medium, not twining tightly! pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white and marked with reddish brown dots; makes until frost. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; half-pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.80.

BEETS

Culture—One ounce plants 100 feet; 4 pounds, 1 acre. Soak seed 12 hours before planting. Can be sown pretty much all spring and summer and to November 15th. When planted February 15, matures about May 10. Crop is about 150 bushels per acre. Sow 1 inch deep, in drills 18 inches apart; thin out to 8 inches in drill.

EARLY ECLIPSE—The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe shaped, fine, dark, red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces 20c.; pound, 50c.

EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifid later than Eclipse, flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.



Early Dark Blood Turnip.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about three inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender; of superior flavor. Packet, 5c.; 1-4 pound, 15c.; pound, 50c.

EXTRA EARLY, or **BASSANO**—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

IMPROVED LONG, SMOOTH, BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late

summer planting and winter use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Longblood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

SILESIA SUGAR WHITE—A. s. w. e. t. white beet, preferred by some. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

BET PLANTS—For December, January or February shipment. Cash with order, local express office. South Carolina coast, 1,000 \$1.50; 5,000, at \$1.25; 10,000, \$10.00.

BEETS FOR STOCK OR MANGEL WURZEL

Culture—In Europe this is one of the necessary crops for cattle—500 to 600 bushels feed in winter and early spring. Sow 5 pounds to acre; sow in rows 2 feet apart and thin out to 12 inches in row.

NORBITAN GIANT—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety, of great size; flesh solid; a good keeper. Ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 35c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A vegetable very closely akin to the cabbage and collard. It may be treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about two feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

PERFECTION—This is the variety for the South. The plant grows about two feet high, and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one or two inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 1-4 pound, 50c.; 1 pound, \$1.50.

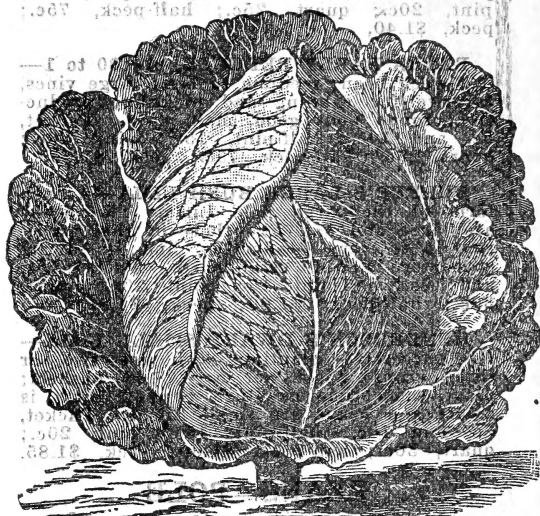
CABBAGES

"Cabbage, Cauliflower, Etc." By C. L. Allen. Cloth. 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60c., postpaid.

OUR CABBAGE SEED—We pay 50 per cent. more for our Long Island Cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap, imported seed; or on the other hand, cheap Puget Sound seed from the State of Washington. Puget Sound seed so largely sold now, have been thoroughly tested by the large cabbage growers on the South Carolina coast. The seed have proven unsatisfactory; because so large a portion of them in Southern plantings, go to seed at once in place of heading out. These are facts well worth your knowing.

The whole line of our Cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in

the United States. There are no better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer.



Early Jersey Wakefield—An early variety, of great size; flesh solid; a good keeper. Ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 35c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50.

Culture—One ounce makes two thousand plants, or 150 feet row; 5 ounces will plant an acre. Sow in beds almost any month in the year, usually from February to November. For winter crop sow in August and September early varieties. For late cabbage sow late sorts March, April and May for June, July and August setting. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100 feet row.

Culture for Heavy Truckers—Select dark, mediumly low, well-drained land; break up thoroughly, then pulverize well with harrow. Lay off rows 30 inches apart. Make bed by throwing two furrows together with a turn plow. Firm this bed by running heavy roller down same; set plants 20 inches apart, well down in soil, so plants have the entire stem up to first leaves covered with soil. Pack the soil good and tight about roots and stems of plant. Do not fertilize at all until two weeks before your regular spring weather opens up. A complete fertilizer for cabbage should analyze 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, 7 per cent. ammonia, and 7 per cent. potash, one ton of this fertilizer should be used to the acre. About two weeks before your regular spring weather opens up, take a turn plow and throw a furrow away from plants in each alternate row, running the plow as near the plants as possible in this furrow. Drill your fertilizer at the rate of 1-2 ton to the acre; two weeks later treat the other alley the same way. In covering the fertilizer be sure to work the soil well up under the leaves of the plant.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principle variety that is grown by truckers for early shipment, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage grow off Charleston of 22 pounds weight; all solid heads, 10 days later in heading than early Jersey Wakefield. 1-8 larger in size. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy

as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage, and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower, of South Carolina. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Popular and largely grown variety for fall and early spring planting. It has pyramidal heads, with blunt peaks; is solid, uniform and compact growing; has small outside foliage, and can be planted closer together than the larger varieties. Has no superior for quality or earliness. Somewhat conical shaped. Possesses many characteristics not found in other varieties. It is about 1-3 smaller than the Charleston Wakefield. Will produce with a good average crop 200 barrel crates to the acre, 10 days earlier than any cabbage that can be gotten on the market, either for home or shipping. Of finer fibre, and more delicate flavor than other varieties. Quite resistant to cold, white hearted, and carries well in shipping. 85 to 90 per cent. total Southern Acreage is of this variety. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—The earliest header among the flat varieties. 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield, more delicate than Charleston Wakefield. A popular cabbage, and a large yield. Often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large, but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; 1 pound, \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—One of the finest for second early or late sowing. Grows quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

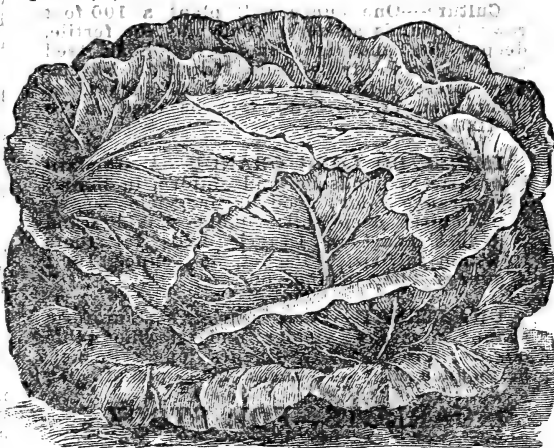
IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

BUNCOMBE, or, NORTH CAROLINA WINTER—A firm, solid header and keeps well; a favorite in North Carolina; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

GREEN GLAZED—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates.

Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.



Succession.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety; heads small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; is well-known. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish-green in color; broad and flat top. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS

Our Cabbage Plants are from seed sown in open field in October, November and December; are more hardy and frost resistant than hot-bed grown plants and ten days earlier. Cabbage plants may be set out along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia and in any portion of Florida, and on the Gulf Coast of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, any time after December the first with perfect safety. Farther into the interior of these states and North Carolina during February. In the extreme northern sections of these states and in Virginia, and Tennessee, from February the twentieth on through March. In Kentucky and farther West, as soon as the earth thaws sufficiently in the spring from the middle of March to the middle of April.

We offer only in large amounts and direct from our grower on Sea Islands, near Charleston (who grows 150 acres in cabbages. Cabbage plants of Charleston Wakefield (large type), Extra Early Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Early Trucker, Succession. Delivery November 15th to 30th, December, January, February, March and April. \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 at \$1.00—all to be shipped direct from grower by express. All plant orders positively must be accompanied with cash. We furnish also other plants in 1,000 lots besides cabbage plants, such as sweet potatoes, strawberries, tomato, celery, beet, lettuce, etc.

CARROTS

Culture—One ounce will plant a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile, deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press soil down thin to 4 inches, so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 60c.

CHANTENAY—Deep scarlet, or uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 60c.

CARROTS—FOR STOCK

Culture—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter.

VICTORIA YELLOW—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Four ounces, 15c.; 1 pound, 40c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 2,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way. Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Packet, 20c.; ounce, \$2.00.

CELERY

"Celery Culture." By Beattie. 150 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60c., postpaid.

Culture—One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days.

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety, grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing-up than taller sorts. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

WHITE PLUME—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally

white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing, nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLEACHING—A self-bleaching variety of the White Plume type, ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size as well as finer in quality; of a rich, golden-yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 35c.; 1-4 pound, \$1.25.

CELERY PLANTS—All kinds from November 1, to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$10.00.

SWISS CHARD

Use stem as Asparagus. Considered by many much superior to either spinach or beet-tops as greens. Sow the seed as early as the ground can be worked, or in fall in drills about a foot apart. Stems and tops can be cut six times in season. One ounce to 50 feet; six pounds to acre. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; pound, 60c.

GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia-Grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied.

Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States, and the United States comes each year to Georgia for her Collard Seed. We are the largest Collard Seed growing contractors in America. We have made sales repeatedly, each carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 60,000 acres in collards. Collards grow 3 or 4 feet high; branch out widely and thickly; leaves are cut and boiled as greens, new leaves taking place of old ones cut. Plants stand cold—leaves are more tender and sweet after frost; have often seen plants weighing 17 to 18 pounds. One Augusta plant, 1908, was 7 feet high. Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but collards. Negroes eat collard "greens", three times a day, a market 5-cent collard boiled lasted through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North. Cabbage Collards planted here July 15th made plants that were sold in December and January 3 feet across the top and weighing sometimes 15 lb per plant. Possibly the principal market garden crop about this city. They are by many liked better than the Cabbage, or any other green boiled stuff.

A good plan is to follow Collards after onions—sowing collards about May 1, and marketing same in fall.

Culture—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, 150 feet row. Sow in spring or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20, made plants by June 15th 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6 3-4 pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred

years or more; very tall and long stemmed. The Blue Stem does not head, grows tall, leaves are far apart and the leaves can be cropped and eaten and grow out again; whereas in the Cabbage Collard the leaves are bunchy, close together, head up, and cannot be cropped. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced ten years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.



White Georgia Collard.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—A North Carolina variety, with short stems and large spreading leaves; easily withstands

hills; 3-4 to 1 peck per acre. Add postage on corn, 10c. pint; 20c. quart.

ADAMS' EARLY—Not sugar corn; small ears for early use. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the sweetest of all corns; 3 to 5 ears; kernels deep. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The best late sweet corn in every way. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

MAMMOTH SUGAR—A late variety, with ears of the largest size. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—The universal Augusta market table corn; white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet, 5c.; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; Bushel, \$2.75.

POP CORN—White Rice, Golden Beauty—For popping or forage purposes. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$3.00.

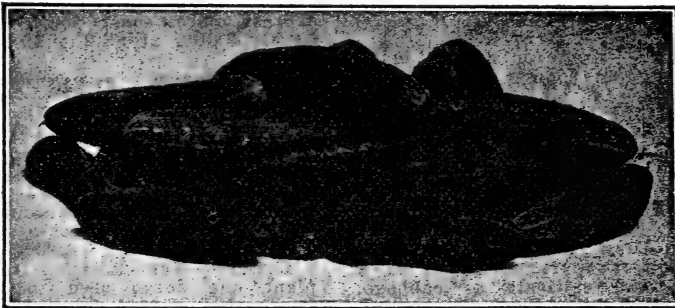
CUCUMBERS

Crops largely a failure.

Culture—One ounce for 80 hills; 1 1-4 pounds, 1 acre. Plant after frost half-inch deep, and thereafter every two or three weeks for succession, in well-manured hills, 6 feet apart. Thin to four plants in hill. Ready for use in 50 to 75 days. If planted March 25, mature about May 15; about 175 bushels per acre.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Very early, of attractive form and size; very prolific and especially valuable for market gardens because of these qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.00.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—Excellent for table or pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp; makes fine pick-



Davis' Perfect Cucumber.

summer drought and winter cold. Quality flavor excellent. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

MARKET GARDEN CORN

Culture—Plant March and April or later, for succession, through July. One quart, 200

les. Packet, 5c.; bulk price same as Long Green.

ARLINGTON EARLY WHITE SPINE—The well-known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green; with few white spines. Packet, 5c.; bulk price same as Long Green.

KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—The fruit average about 2 inches thick to 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market gardener abundant yielder. Packet, 5c.; bulk price same as Long Green.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER—(See Cut)—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease resistant, resembling in taste the hot house product, and brings double price in market. Color is the same as Klondike, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10 inches long when in market condition. Bulk only. One ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

EGG PLANT

Culture—One ounce, 100 yard row; four ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot-bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th, about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit till killed by frost—say November 1. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows two by three apart.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The type most generally grown is the New York Improved, which makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like lustre. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short sharp spines or prickles, which also appeared to some extent on the stalks and under side of the leaves. These spines or prickles have, by continued selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered. —Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet, 5c.; ounce (about 1,000 plants), 25c.

PEARL WHITE—(Seed originated in Georgia)—A large, new, creamy white delicately flavored egg plant. White Pearl is identical with the New York Improved in growth, size, and form of fruit and flavor; the skin is a pale greenish-yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 25c.

KALE

Culture for Kale—Used for greens, helps make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than Spinach and a larger yielder—the yield of Kale running sometimes 400 pounds to the acre. A winter crop. Sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row, cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in winter and the land then put down to other crops. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 3 pounds to 1 acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 8 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We frequently plant here about August 1st up till November and still through mid-winter and up until May 1st.

DWARF SCOTCH, TALL SCOTCH—Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 25c.; pound, 65c.

LETTUCE

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; two crops from one season under glass or frame.

DEACON CABBAGE—Has large, solid head; cabbage Lettuce for summer use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

MAXIMUM, or IMMENSITY—A very large heading variety one of the largest of the cabbage sorts. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Pkt., 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

MAY KING—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.

BIG BOSTON—(See Cut)—Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

SILVER BALL—(Seed White)—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

IMPROVED HANSON—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within; for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Shipment from November to May. Cash with order; f. o. b., express office, coast South Carolina—1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, at \$1.25; 10,000, for \$10.00.

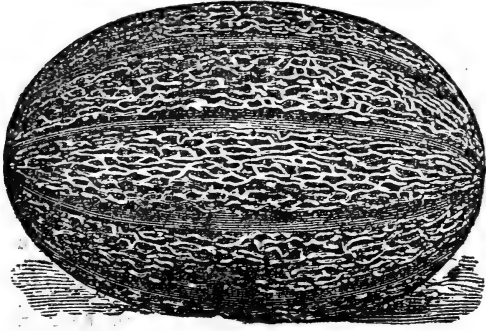
MELON—CANTALOUPE

NOTE—A great commercial truck crop. Planted open ground March 25th, ripening about June 22d; produce about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for trucker cabbage.

Culture—Make hills four to six feet apart; plant one dozen seed to each hill after frost; thin out to four plants; pinch back vines; one packet seed for sixty hills; 1 ounce seed means about 500 seed; 1 1-2 pounds for one acre. Ripe in 100 days. (Sandy loam best.)

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—(See Cut)—Georgia grown seed, pure type; crop 1909 a failure. Originated in this county, and drove out every other cantaloupe for home and market use; weighs 7

to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. It is especially liked because it is a large size combined with finest flavor. Our seed are carefully selected and true, and come from the immediate locality of its birth. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.25.



Nixon.

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE—Most famous melon today in the United States. Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green changing towards salmon near the center, fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre, continues long in bearing. It takes 45 of these melons to cut a pound of seed. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 90c. Special prices to heavy growers.

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our highest grade and seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. Large Colorado shippers are asking \$2.50 a pound for their seed. Our price, per packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound 90c. Get prices on larger amounts.

NEW FORDHOOK, or SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE—A large grower says, "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect cantaloupe I ever grew. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, setting fruit close to hill and keep on setting fruit throughout the season to end of vine. They are well ribbed, very heavily netted, weighing about 1 1/2 to two pounds apiece. Will grow no other than Fordhook for my entire crop."

Messrs. A. F. Young & Co., large commission merchants, 308 Washington Street, New York, wrote, "Fordhook cantaloupes sold today at \$2.25 per crate. Receipts of Colorado melons are heavy. There were

seventeen car-loads unloaded today, of which we had four. They sold mostly at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per crate, so you can see your cantaloupes are selling considerably higher than Colorado cantaloupes."

Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., write:—The Cantaloupe has given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."

Our grower says, "The flesh is extra



Fordhook Cantaloupe

thick, very fine grained, salmon-orange, and of a sweetness and flavor that surpasses any melon I know of. In season of 1909 all the big hotels in Atlanta, Georgia, paid me a premium of \$1.00 per crate, and used no other." Price, packet, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 75c.; pound, \$2.50.

NETTED NUTMEG—Shaped like a nutmeg. Highly scented; long and well known. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

MELONS—Water Melons—See Index for page.

MUSTARD

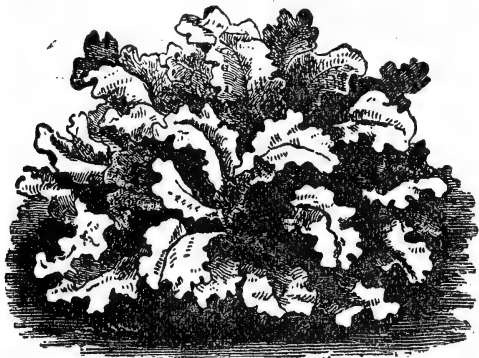
Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet; three to five pounds, an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be grown here all the year around. Seed are cheap.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—United States Seed trade supplied. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad, and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet, 5c.; ounce 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

CHINESE—United States seed trade supplied. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

OSTRICH PLUME MUSTARD—(Seed grown in Georgia. United States seed men supplied.) Most beautiful mustard extant. Originated in Augusta, Georgia. It was in-

produced by us to seed trade of United States. Many of them are putting in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped; pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 60c.



Southern Giant Curled.

GEORGIA OKRA

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the United States trade many thousands of pounds yearly. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract. Extensive experiments are going on in Georgia this year to determine whether the fibrous okra stalks may not be made into paper. The outlook to date seems quite favorable.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 pounds to one acre. Sow late in spring in drills 2 feet apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover 1 inch deep; use in 90 days.

LONG GREEN—Pods are dark green and stalks tall—about 7 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER—Tender, white pods; pods round and smooth; a distinct variety. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



New Dwarf.

PERKINS' LONG PODDED—New, very prolific; pods are an intense green in color, or unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 15c.; pound, 40c.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—(See Out.)—Early and will bear till frost. Height, about 4 feet. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

ONION SEED

"The New Onion Culture." By Greiner. 140 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, postpaid, 60c.

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet row; four to five pounds to the acre. For onions sow in February, March, September or October in rich sandy soil, in drills one to three feet apart. Transplant five or six inches in row. Cover seed 1-2 inch in planting, or sow in hot-beds in winter, and transplant in spring. They grow quickly. Ready in 100 to 110 days. For the best results sow in cold frames in November, transplant in field in early spring. Ready for "bunching" 1st of April and ready for harvesting June 1st. 200 bushels per acre.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep rich brown; egg-shaped. These dug in spring and kept in sheds will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.00.

PRIZE TAKER—Large, globe shape; light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Same price as Australian Brown.

WHITE PEARL ONION—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.25.

WHITE SILVERSKIN, or WHITE PORTUGAL—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 20c.; 1-4 pound, 60c.; pound \$2.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 15c.; 1-4 pound, 50c.; pound, \$2.00.

BERMUDA VARIETIES—They are of a mild and delicate flavor and keep long. They produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South seed sown in August or September will produce fine, large onions for market in early spring. Our seed we import from Canary Islands. Texas grow hundreds of cars Bermudas. Second early—later than Pearl, but sooner than Danvers or Silverskin. Plant about 5 pounds to acre. 1 ounce for 100 feet. Onions are flattened—about 4 inches in diameter.

WHITE BERMUDA—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 25c.; 1-4 pound, 75c.; pound, \$2.00.

RED BERMUDA—This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white;

color, pale red. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 25c.; 1-4 pound, 75c.; pound, \$2.00.

CRYSTAL WAX—This is the pure white variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 50c.; 1-4 pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

ONION SETS

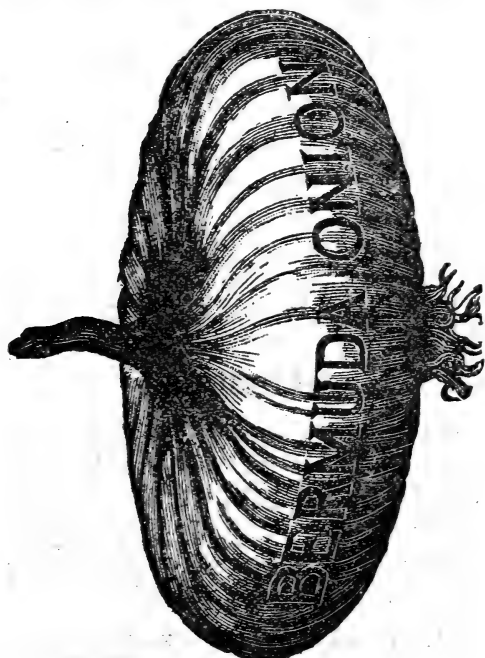
(36 pounds to bushel, September and October; 32 pounds to bushel, November and later.)

We are largest dealers in Onion Sets. We buy in car lots. We do not use middle West sets. Merchants in Augusta territory



can get the lowest wholesale quotations by writing. On retail mail orders add 10c. quart for postage.

Onion as a Succession Crop—Plant the following sets in the fall and pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Xmas. Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop Pearl will ripen first, Bermudas will ripen second in

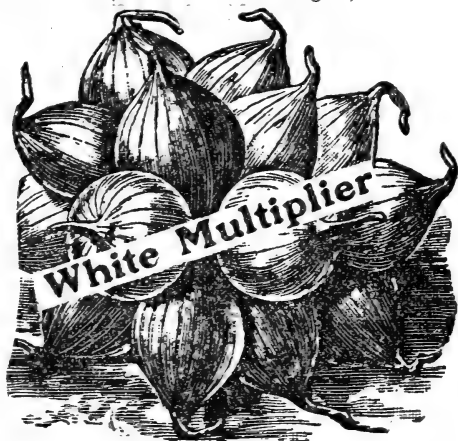


order, and yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin will ripen last. A succession Onion crop both for selling in green bunches, and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early and at the same time Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

Culture—One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September or October, four inches in row 1-2-inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the highest price received for early onions warrants the outlay.

DANVER'S YELLOW—(See Cut)—Plant from August to and through March. A fine productive variety; skin, yellow; flesh, white; comparatively mild and well flavored. Quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—(See Cut)—Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are



heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied). Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; productive; mild. Quart, 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

WHITE SILVER SKIN—Plant from August to and through March. This is a uniformly early, round, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque, white skin. Quart, 15c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

WHITE BERMUDA SETS—(See Cut)—Plant September through November. Sets sold only in fall. An early, universal market, spring harvested onion. Color, pink-white; shape, flat; mild, fine flavor; our second early onion, coming after Pearl, but before Yellow Denver's and White Silver Skin. Truckers always grow the three successive onion crops. Green onions from Bermudas can be marketed early in the year. Hundreds of cars of the dried Bermuda big onions are sold yearly in the South. Bermudas sometimes here by May 1st. We are large jobbers. Quart, 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOT—Bottoms. (Grown in Georgia). Plant in September or October. By March or April each shallot has grown into a bunch of forty

to sixty shallots. The tops and bottoms together are eaten. Tops or bottoms either can be planted. Quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

PEARL ONION—Plant September through November. Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in green bunches Christmas time or early in January; not good keepers. Our truckers plant Pearl for their first crop, Bermuda for second crop, and Silver Skin and Yellow Danver's for third crop, giving a succession of onions for three months. Sets sold only in fall. Quart, 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

ONION PLANTS—All kinds. Cash with order. Delivery November to April. F. O. B. coast South Carolina by express, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$10.00.

PARSLEY

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet; soak seed. Sow in spring to fall. Thin out in drills to four inches apart.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—(See Cut) —Bright green; beautiful variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 60c.

GARDEN PEAS

NOTE—Pea crop largely a failure; some varieties cut out almost entirely.

Our peas are grown for us on the Northwest Canada lakes—free from weevils and holes. We deal in them in large quantities at wholesale. If you order sent by mail, add for postage, 5c. per half-pint; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c. Buy peas for home use always in bulk—not papers.

Culture—One quart to 150 feet row; 1 1-2 bushel per acre. Peas can be planted here from January to August. Sow in single or double rows, four feet apart, and two inches in row. Ready for use in 50 to 90 days. Average date of planting February 10th, and average date of marketable maturity for the early kinds, April 25th; of the medium kinds, May 10th, and of the late varieties, June 1st. Average yield, about 100 bushels per acre.

FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY—Crop a failure. Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50.

ALASKA—(Crop a failure)—A standard variety, and the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and 10 per cent. more productive. Vines grow about 20 inches high, of excellent quality. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

TELEPHONE—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor: Pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing but one of the best for main crop. Height, 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint 15c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.60.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Crop a failure. Second early; wrinkled. One of the finest varieties for family use; standard.

Sow thick. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.40.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Main or late crop. A large, heavy pea; a good cropper; grown everywhere. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; half-peck, 60c.; peck, \$1.00.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Crop a failure. Early Dwarf. 1 1-2 feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 30c.; half-peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.60.

PARSNIP

Culture—One ounce to 150 feet drill; four pounds to the acre. Drill in spring in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out to 6 or 8 inches in row.

HOLLOW CROWN, or SUGAR—(See Cut) —Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

PEPPER

Culture—One ounce to 1,500 plants; four ounces to the acre. Plant in early spring in hot-beds or boxes. Set out in rows two feet apart and 18 inches in row. When seed are planted in hot-bed in February, transferred to field after frost, they are ready for market during May, and averages about 120 bushels per acre.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, or GOLDEN BELL, or QUEEN—Bell-shaped; mild flavor; golden yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for mangoes; ring thick and fleshy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A bright red, hot variety of conical shape. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

RUBY KING—Popular, large red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple; fine for mangoes. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

RADISHES

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet; three pounds to acre. Sow in drills in early spring and to June for succession; thin out as needed. Row 12 inches apart. Sow also in early fall or winter. Radishes can be planted in open February 15th, and the "French Breakfast" will mature in about 36 days. Usually sow April 1st. Average yield about 1,200 to 1,500 bunches per acre. One dozen to the bunch.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.



LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—(See Cut)—Packet, 5c. ounce, 10c; pound 50c

FRENCH BREAKFAST, Olive-shaped. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces 20c; pound, 50c.

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine, with bottom and tip clear white; stems and leaves small. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.



CHINESE ROSE WINTER—(See Cut)—Best fall and winter variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as hardiest of radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 2 ounces, 15c.; 1-4-pound, 20c.; pound, 60c.

RAPE, or GEORGIA SALAD

..Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows two feet apart, or sow in August and September and October; 15 or 20 pounds acre.

The best of fall or spring green when boiled. Thin out when six or eight inches high to 6-inch plants and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high, 6 inches above ground, and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut in about six weeks. Four ounces, 10c.; 8 ounces, 15c.; pound, 25c.; 5 pounds, \$1.00.

For the garden it practicably can be sown and cut every month in the year. For pasture, can be sown in early spring, or in June or July. Makes for pasture a good combination with rye, or peas. Broadcast about 20 pounds to the acre. Hogs and sheep do well on it. As cattle tread it out, they should not be kept in the pasture longer than to supply their wants. Without a rival for fattening sheep and cattle.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTERS.

Sow in early spring, on light, rich soil, in drills 14 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches in the row. The roots will be ready for use in October, and will sustain no injury by being left in the ground during the winter. Sow also in September and October; 1 ounce for 75 feet row. Ready for use in 140 days.

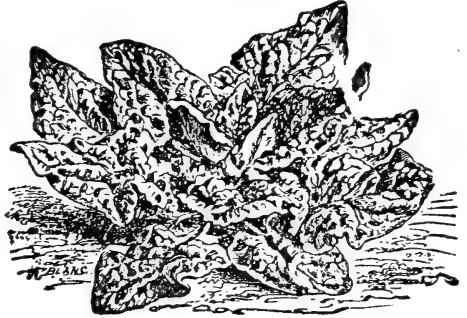
SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

SPINACH

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35

days. Less coarse than some other "greens;" largely used in the North, and should be used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. A companion crop with kale. For Northern market it is usually planted in August; yields from 150 to 200 pounds per acre. It is used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. It is usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—(See Cut)—The variety most generally used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-2 pound, 15c.; pound, 25c.



Bloomsdale Savoy.

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 1-2 pound, 15c.; pound, 25c.; 5 pounds at 20c.

SQUASH

(Crop a Failure.)

Culture—One ounce to 25 hills; 4 pounds to one acre. Sow in hills same time cucumbers and melons. Bush varieties three or four feet apart; running kind six to nine feet. Average planting, April 1st. "Early Bush" will mature May 20th, and later varieties June 20th; two crops a year for "Early Bush," which when planted last of March will mature May 15th to May 25th; yield 275 bushels per acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Early; well-known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Packet, 5 c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 85c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early; fruit, yellow; hard shell; watery excrescences. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 85c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 85c.

BOSTON MARROW—A fall and winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon-yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 85c.

TOMATOES

"Tomato Culture." By Tracy. 150 pp. Cloth. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, 60c.

Culture—One ounce to 1,000 plants; 8 ounces, one acre. Sow in hot-beds or boxes, January to February. Transplant 3 to 3 1-2 feet apart after frost, when two inches high, in open ground. Succeeds 50 per cent. better when trained to sticks or frames. Ripen between June 15th and July 1st; make usually about 100 bushels per acre. Crop can be matured up to frost time. Fertilizer formula per acre, 500 pounds cotton seed meal, 300 pounds acid phosphate and 200 pounds kainit.

THE STONE TOMATO—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most kinds. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium-sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 60c.; pound, \$2.00.

EARLIANA (SPARKS)—The earliest tall variety, forming ripe fruit much earlier than any other variety. The fruit is large, smooth of a bright scarlet color, and of fine quality; very valuable for early market use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.25.

PONDEROSA—An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine in color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 25c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.75.

IMPROVED TROPHY—Strong growing, vigorous and productive vine. Its large, solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

SELECTED PARAGON—A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 65c.; pound, \$2.00.

NEW EARLY ACME—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

MATCHLESS—The finest and best of the new canning Tomato. Same price as Acme.

TOMATO PLANTS—Cash with order. Engage plants in January or February. May 1st, field-grown plants 1,000 for \$1.75; 5,000 at \$1.50; 10,000 for \$12.50—all by express and f. o. b. South Carolina coast. Tomato plants we can ship from Florida March 15th.

TURNIPS—SPRING SOWING

We make large annual growing contracts in Turnip Seed. Can supply the trade at lowest prices.

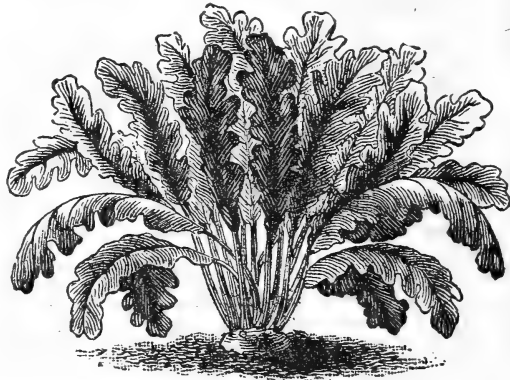
Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1 1-2 pounds, one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and winter turnips, from July to October. Thin to six inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1. Ruta Bagas are best sown about September 1. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Strap leaf; spring sowing. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

EARLY PURPLE TOP—Strap leaf; spring sowing. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

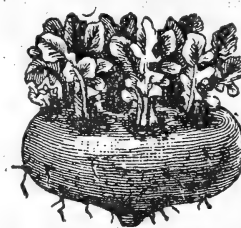
TURNIPS—FALL and WINTER

SEVEN-TOPS—(See Cut)—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes a great amount of salad or greens. Do not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



Seven-Tops.

GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE—(See Cut)—(United States trade supplied.) This Turnip always shows the "Seven Tops," which are largely used in the South for greens. The tops for boiling are chopped off from fall till spring, coming out again each time. Differing though from Seven Tops which is simply tops. The Southern Prize has large white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late in spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops.



Frost King.

Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

BON AIR RUTA BAGA—The largest, Ruta Baga in existence. Strictly American. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

YELLOW IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA—Of fine strain. A good plan for Ruta Bagas is to follow after oats or wheat. Plant in June or July. Those not eaten from the field can be pulled up from November 1st to 15th. Cut tops and store them in the barn; does not hurt them to freeze. Cows and family can be fed from same pile. Healthful and appetizing for both. One quarter acre will make enough for family and two cows. Sometimes grow to 10 pounds in weight. We sow often about here at Augusta in September, and in 1908 we sowed in November getting fine early spring crops. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

LARGE WHITE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK, or GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

POMMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

WHITE EGG—(See Cut)—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

LARGE COW HORN—(See Cut)—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



Cow Horn

WATERMELONS

An important Melon Test was made in 1904 by the South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, S. C., (see bulletins), from watermelon seeds, same types, coming from Colorado and the West, Florida and Augusta. The test proved that Augusta Melon Seed produced watermelons 20 per cent. larger than Western seed, and 10 to 15 per cent. larger than Florida seed. This shows superiority conclusively of Augusta Melon Seed. Our own test is that Augusta Melons, too, are the sweetest.

NOTE—We know individual Georgia melon truckers who have each lost \$3,000 to \$5,000

from using cheap Colorado melon seed and the still cheaper Florida melon seed. We are the only seed house in America, we believe who refuse to handle this Florida and Western watermelon seed—seed that can be bought by jobbers at 15c. a pound.

NOTE—All these melon seed grown in Augusta, Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping business northward. Our seed are taken from 20-pound melons and above—eight to ten melons to one pound of seed. We sell the largest truckers who would not dare use the 12c. and 15c. contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade from Florida. Northern and Western seed, too, are not good here. Northern seed make 6 or 8 small melons per vine, while our seed make 2 or 3 big ones. Seed grown in the States of Oklahoma and Kansas, and other Western States, produce often melons in the South with hard, white spots in the hearts. The melons do not always mature and are small.

Culture—Dig holes ten to twelve feet each way, two feet deep, and fill up with fresh mould and manure. Plant in spring 10 seed to hill and thin out to 2; two pounds to an acre; one packet to thirty hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. The trucker's usual plan for field melon is to plant six seed to hill and thin out to two.

Some plant hills 10x10 feet and some 8x12 feet. The guano used per acre is 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 100 pounds acid phosphate and 100 pounds kainit; 400 melons, or one-third of a car per acre, is usually obtained. Planting time is from March 20th to April 20th. They ripen from June 15th to July 3d. The truckers about her plant about 1-2 pounds per acre. It takes something like six to ten melons to make one pound of seed; and one acre in melons will save from 75 to 100 pounds of seed. An Augusta trucker, in 1908, planted 60 acres in melons and he shipped 21 cars of melons and saved, also 2,500 pounds of melon seed from the 60 acres.

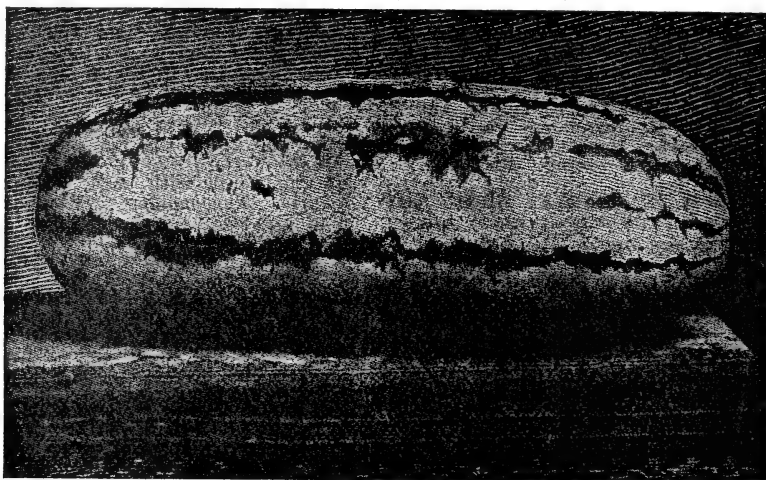
BRANCH'S AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—Mr. Branch's plantation is adjoining the one on which the Rattlesnake melon was first introduced. Mr. Branch has been growing it exclusively for 25 years, with careful selection each year. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.00, or postpaid, \$1.10.

"JUNE 10th MELON"—Known as Augusta Round White—Known too, as "Sheep Nose"—Matures here June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 4th. Best and earliest home melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines, but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh, light red. Sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape, round. Color, whitish. Melons 20 to 30 pounds. A great acquisition among melons. Bears on vines continuously during season. This melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the early market. Only listed by us. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—(Also called "Gypsy")—(See Cut)—This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than this county. It originated here at Augusta, and this is the

most advertised of all melons. The genuine seed should be had each year from this country. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867, which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. Is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.. Ours are the highest type of seed.

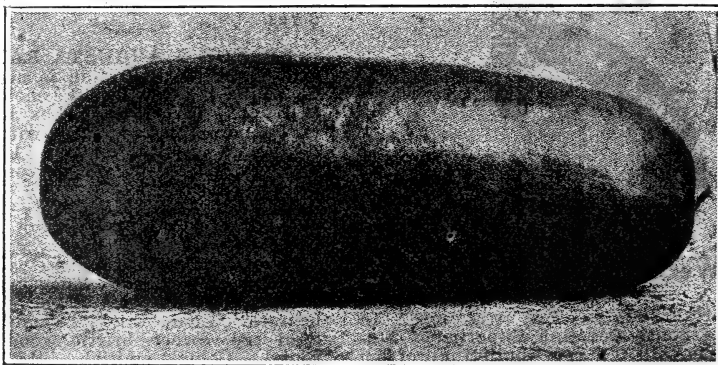
years ago; very prolific—six car loads on ten acres often made; shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—often times 50 to 60 pounds; two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seeds white, smeared with yellow. No finer eating melon ever known. Not until this year have we been at all able to sufficiently supply the demand for this elegant, new melon. A grower here grew Watson last year, weighing 80 pounds. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.



Rattlesnake

WATSON MELON—(See Cut)—An Augusta melon shipper who grows 500 acres in water melons says of Watson that the melon does not go to pieces or give away under the sun. He regards it as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, Edem or Blue Gem, holds up as well as any. The melon is

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—A green-white, elongated melon, with crisp red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each; medium early—ripens about July 3. Originated around Augusta. It's a beauty to look at



Watson.

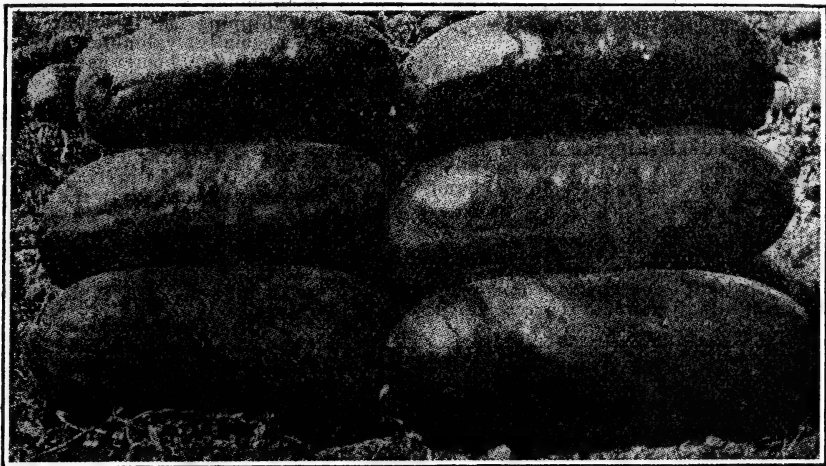
almost seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other melons. Seed often have no cavity or holes for the seed, but are embedded solidly in the flesh and scattered promiscuously. The biggest Florida shippers are planting of Watson heavily. Seed demand 1909, was more than supply. Weighs 30 to 60 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta a few

and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

KLECKLEY SWEET MELON—The melon is oblong, square and very sweet with but

few white seeds firmly set near the rind.—Vines are strong growing; very prolific and numerous to the vine; melons not large—about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping; seed small and clean white. So popular is this home eating melon that the supply each year of seed is not one-fourth of the demand, and the market is bare of seed before half the season is out. The fruits are oblong,

EDEN MELON—This melon by shippers is thought to be better than Knob Gem. This melon has such a tremendous sale that we have had a large amount grown for us of high grade seed, and can supply all demands. Bluish cast melon an delongated; larger than Kolb Gem, far better eater and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed is white. Medium early;



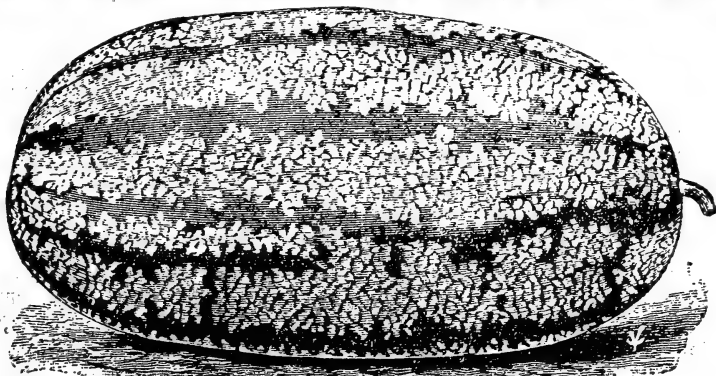
Kleckley.

rind is dark green; flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within a half-inch of the rind. The quality of the meat is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is supposed to be without a superior. Ripens about July 3; medium early. Prolific—2 to 3 to vine. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or ICEBURG—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality far better and flavor sweeter; a far better keeper; somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluish-green rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good

THE JONES MELON—Rind dark; flesh



Carolina Bradford.

bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thicker than above melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequently size of this melon. Originated near us only a few years ago, yet it has sprung into widest popularity, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3. A grower at Augusta, this past season grew Jones' melon weighing 80 pounds. Nothing better for home market, but they break in shipping. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

shipper as Kolb Gem, while quality of meat is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The

largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds; late; ripens about July 10. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

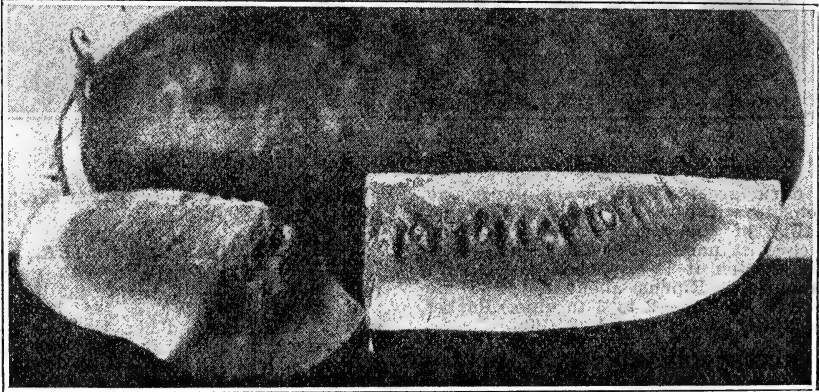
CAROLINA BRADFORD—Is a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melons grow to a large size; rind dark green, with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3. (See Out.) Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

KOLB GEM—Color a dark green, bright stripes; very nearly round; rind thick, insuring perfect shipping qualities; flesh of medium red and firm; 30 pounds a fair size; the standard universal shipping melon in the United States; medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens

HARRIS EARLIEST—A new watermelon. The earliest watermelon on the market, coming in about June 15 to 20. This melon is remarkable for its productiveness, and will outyield any early melon in cultivation. It is remarkably uniform in shape, having a mottled skin, with green and white stripes, making a most beautiful and attractive appearance. The flesh is red. The melons weigh about 17 pounds. We specially recommend it to melon growers who grow for market and shipping as the best early watermelon; especially valuable variety for the earliest melon for home use. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound \$1.00.

McGUIRE, also called **TINKER**, **PEARSON** and **HOKE SMITH**—This is a new melon, and was quite a favorite one in the South this season; is exceedingly productive, and is a strong, vigorous grower. The color of this melon is a dark green with a stripe which is still darker, is long and quite large in size, sometimes 70 pounds. Thin rind though tough. The flesh is tender and is quite red. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.



Alabama Sweet

about June 28. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

LARGE SPANISH MELON—This is the first year that it has been put on the market. An Augusta melon crank has, however, been growing it for 25 years, and he says: "It grows larger for me than the Triumph, is round like Triumph and I grow it to weigh 75 pounds or more. It will keep longer than any melon that I know of; does not sink at the end like Kolb Gem, outside reminds me of the old Scaly-Bark melon in color. The flesh red, firm, crisp and very sweet. The rind is hard and tough, and is as thick as the Kolb Gem. Packet, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

ALABAMA SWEET WATERMELON—One of our finest and largest long melons, and gaining in popularity. Shape, long to oblong.

This excellent shipping melon is the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other southern melon growers' associations and extensive individual growers, North and Northwest. The rind is dark green marked with a still darker green mottled stripe and while thin it is very tough, making the melon a first class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind.

The Florida watermelon shippers and truckers use this melon very largely. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

FORAGE AND HOG CROP

NOTE—Symms' Hay Curing Frames—(See Index for Page Adv. and read it.)—Should be used by all hay growers. They without fail will save your hay in all weathers, and save it green in color and not dried out yellow.

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses." Illus-

trated. Postpaid, \$1.10. Also "The Forage and Fiber Crops in America." By Hunt, 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Let us mail you above books.

NOTE—Augusta is the largest center of the varied hay-growing industry in the

United States. If you are a hay-buyer get in touch with us. Car-load lots. Pure vetch hay, pea vine hay, Johnson grass hay, Bermuda hay, crimson clover hay, crab grass hay and admixtures of above; principally Vetch and Johnson, Johnson and Bermuda, cow pease and crab grass.

Comparative Food Values of Various Hays—United States Department of Agriculture, 1895, reports protein as follows: oats, 11.9; corn meal, 9.02; hominy chops, 9.8; wheat, 11.09; Timothy hay, 5.0; Kentucky blue, 7.8; Johnson grass, 7.02; alfalfa hay, 14.03; pea vine, 16.6; vetch, 17.0.

COW, or FIELD PEAS

(*Vigna Unguiculata*.)

The great soil improvers. The greatest economy crop of farmers. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria for Cow Peas—see inside front cover!

Freight on Cow Peas.

Cow peas in 1908 were given a higher freight rate, namely, sixth class. Novem-

Whippoorwill Mixed, Running Speckle Mixed, Miller Mixed. Get prices.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL, or BOSS, or QUADROON—Best combination pea for heavy vines and stock pea. Stands at the head. Erect vines; late maturing; pale, buff color peas. Get prices. State amount wanted. The largest growing of all Cowpeas and most vigorous. Seed large in size.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY—Old variety; tall, upright; yellow pod; brown speckled pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color.

PEERLESS—(Formerly known as Running Speckled Pea). Pea is hard; does not stain, and color is lighter than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Does not rot so easily as Bush Whippoorwill; pea is smaller, as a whole. State College Agricultural Dept., Athens, Ga., reports maturity: Peerless, Oct. 1; Whippoorwills mature Aug.



Iron Peas Sown July 1st, in drills 12 inches apart, three pecks to the acre.

ber 20, 1909 they were put back to class D., old classification, which makes quite a saving on freight on Cow Peas.

COW PEAS—These seed grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Sixty pounds to bushel. Their best habitation is about us. The South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas, or soil renovator. Georgia Experiment Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and cure as clover.

MIXED COW PEAS—Few Georgia farmers grow unmixed peas of one type. In mixed peas, if the soil or season is not favorable to one type, then it will be favorable to some of the other types. They are cheaper and better than straights. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go further than big peas of any one type. We have Clay Mixed,

20. They say Peerless is a running pea with same large growth as Wonderful. Stood at the head of the list in point of hay yield, making 2.64 tons hay per acre as compared with Irons, 2.40; Whippoorwill, 2.36; Wonderful, 2.27. It has very heavy foliage and large stalks and is entirely a different pea from the Bunch Whippoorwill. This pea is growing rapidly into favor. This pea is unknown except in Georgia, where it originated. It must not be confounded with the Whipp pea. Get prices.

IRON PEA, ALSO CALLED FLINT—(See Out)—A small, hard, greyish yellow pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to wilt, and also resistant to Root Knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world. The demand for it is yearly far more than the supply, and foreign governments are now largely demanding it of us. The pea is small, and one bushel of it will go as far as one and

a half bushels of the larger pea. It is tough and hard, and therefore largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; its foliage will stay green in the fields until frost-killed. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged till late picked. Can be planted with oats in fall and will come after oats are cut in spring. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being an anti-wilt and rootknot resistant pea, this pea is preference to other peas, should be planted in all peach orchards, and in the Sumatra Tobacco Fields of Florida. Earlier than Unknown. Get prices.

BRABHAM PEA—New—Now being introduced by us. (Known as "Speckle Rio.")—60-day, two-crop pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistance, and the other resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to wilt as Iron. A small, hard speckle pea about the size of Iron. Will make two crops. Agricultural tests (Washington) yielded from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron, and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw."

MILLER PEA—This is a favorite pea here at Augusta. It is a small hard pea, as hard as Iron. Prolific in vine, and pea keeps well on the vine, not subject to weevil eating. A most economical pea to sow, because 1 bushel, on account of its small size, will go nearly as far as 2 bushels of Big Blacks, Unknowns, Clays and Whippoorwill. Peas look mixed, but they are not. There are always three kinds of peas to be found in Miller Peas of the same size. Part will be blacks, part red and part pearl.

NEW ERA COW PEA—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. In central and northern portion of the United States are planted after grain and mature. Alabama Station says, "In 1901 we grew two crops of New Era Cowpeas to full maturity."

Era ripen seed in from six to eight weeks. A heavy seed cropper.

CLAY—An old time variety, grown in many sections. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in cane fields of Louisiana. Low growing. Seed sparingly. Same color as Unknown. Smaller, flatter, larger.

THE GROIT PEA—A new pea and only a small amount can be had for this year's use. A cross between the Whippoorwill and the New Era.

RED RIPPER—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find.

TABLE, or EATING PEA—The following are Peas used for table use: Large Black Eye; Large Yellow Eye. Both of these make a profitable crop; are grown purposely for dry peas for winter, or green peas, in the summer. Little Lady Peas are small peas and exceedingly prolific for table use, peas creamy white.

RAM'S HORN—EARLY BLACK EYE PEA Is a 60-day black-eye pea, originally from California. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Black-eye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly

large, and the peas are exceedingly fine yielders. For table use the peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Black-eye. The best Black-eye pea known, and for table use this new pea will prove of inestimable value.

SORGHUM—Culture and Importance:—

Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows three feet apart 20 pounds to the acre, close drills say eight inches, or broadcast, one to two bushels per acre.

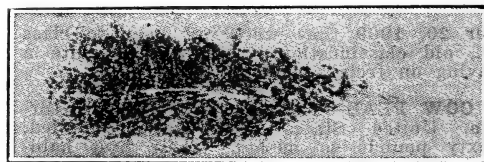
Resists drought remarkably. Grown for pasture, green feeding, hay, fodder, silage, syrup, and seed.

For harvesting, curing and storing, write Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 246, and Experiment Station, at College Station, Texas, for bulletin 103. Makes remarkable outturns per acre of dried hay, averaging from three to eight tons per acre, after being cured in the shock five weeks.

In making syrup from sorghum, the seed heads can be cut off and threshed for seed, or if sorghum is shocked like corn for all winter stock feed, heads can be cut off and threshed for seed purposes. See cut.



EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—(Andropogon Sorghum)—Mr. Willet, a year or so ago, by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Sorghum, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Sorghum trade. Fifty pounds to the bushel. We wholesale this in large amounts (car lots and less) in Augusta territory. Few things in our house are jobbed in larger quantities than Sorghum. Slender stalks, narrow leaves, seed heads, loose and drooping with black hulls, seed reddish yellow. The earliest forage

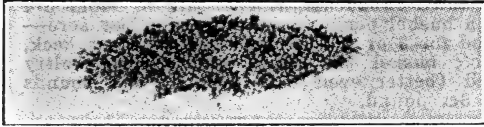


Amber.

known, making in 70 to 100 days according to the climate. Produces about 4 1-2 tons of forage per acre. For forage sow till August 20th. Pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 60c.; 1 bushel \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.75. Get prices on larger amounts. See cut.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—(See Cut). Georgia Experiment Station makes total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. It is larger, closer-growing and later than Amber, somewhat earlier than Red Top; erect, compact heads, larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads than Amber.

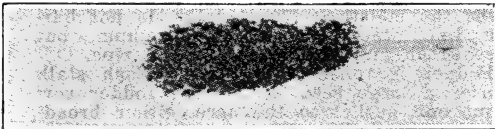
Seed heads three inches wide, five to seven inches long. Chaff deep red, seed reddish-yellow. Yields often five tons of forage per acre. Sown thickly, makes more and better green forage than Amber; the great



Orange.

standard. Better for syrup than Amber. Pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 60c.; 1 bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.75. Get prices on larger amounts. See cut.

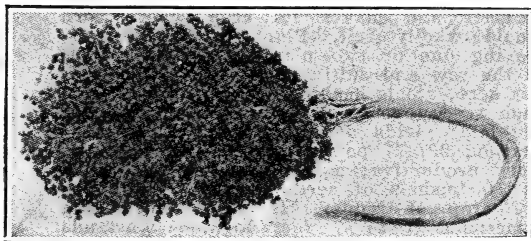
RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Late variety; stems sweeter and juicier than other sorghums. Seeds smallest of all. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about five tons per acre of forage.



Red Top.

Medium early, 90 to 100 days. 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all varieties in portions of Tennessee, and in North Georgia. See cut. 1 pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 60c.; 1 bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.75.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUM—Later than Amber and Orange. Largest of all sorghums 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1 1/2 to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Heads bend over like a goose's



Goose Neck.

neck, and are black and five to nine inches long, and three to five inches wide. Heavy seed yield. A great favorite with syrup makers, and it is a tremendous forage maker. See cut. 1 pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 60c.; 1 bushel, \$2.25.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE—A Georgia grower says, "A true Sorghum. The syrup made from this cane is superior to common Sorghum. The cane grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. It will grow anywhere that any other Sorghum will grow. I made last season 200 gallons of fine syrup from one acre of this cane. When thick it makes immense quantities of fine hay. It is larger

in diameter than the usual Sorghum." 1 pound, 10c.; 10 pounds for 60c.; 1 bushel, \$2.50.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—Very hearty and vigorous grower and will do much farther north than any other variety of sugar cane. It is not a Sorghum; each joint of a cane stalk has an eye. The cane stalks are cut into pieces having one or two eyes to each piece and these are planted February or March—which produce new plants. When once planted, will last from three to eight years, sprouting up from the stubble each spring. It is a great yielder—from fifty to one hundred stalks grow in one bunch, and when properly grown will make an excellent syrup.

This cane is also profitable for a forage crop. Stock are very fond of it and can be cut two or three times per season, producing many tons of excellent feed per acre. 1,000 stalks plant 1 acre.

Price \$1.25 per 100 stalks, 1,000 for \$12.00.

GEORGIA PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET—(*Pennisetum Specatum*)—We supply the United States seed trade. Known also as Pencilaria Horse Millet, Japan Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. The United States seedmen supplied. No other plant makes so much forage as this. Eleven cuttings can be had from one planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Georgia Experiment Station, 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to acrea in three feet, or closer, rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring; stools at ground; thick foliage; heads not eaten. This is by far the most popular of all the green eaten millets; not saccharine; not sold by bushel. Pound, 20c.; 5 pounds at 15c.; 10 pounds at 14c.; 50 pounds at 12c.

NATIVE GEORGIA RYE—(See *cale Ce-reale*)—Seed trade supplied; 56 pounds to bushel. We have a heavy merchant trade for this rye. It stools heavily; can be grazed several times, and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made ten tons green food in five months per acre. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, but it is spring sown and runs here on the ground; is slow growing and is not good here. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye;" our Georgia fall-sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. We usually plant here in September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. We positively will not guarantee against Rye trailing on the ground, though all of our seed comes from Georgia grown Fall sown Rye that was tall as cut in the field. Plant or drill deep. Get prices.

GEORGIA ABRUZZES WINTER RYE—Our Georgia grower says, "Abruzzes Rye has a head one-third larger than the Native Georgia; heads are heavier—being five or six inches long; three-fourths of an inch in diameter; grains too, are one-eighth longer; tillers fifty per cent. more. Height is five and a half feet as against Georgia six feet. Abruzzes straw or stems are a third larger. Its tremendous yield is twenty-five per cent. more in grain per acre, and fifty per cent. more forage! Abruzzes is the finest Rye I have ever seen. It stood the winter better than any other Rye. Makes a finer forage

and more forage than other Ryes. Can be grazed during the spring season later than other Ryes and not effect the grain crop. Supply limited as yet. Price, \$1.00 a peck; 1 bushel, \$3.00.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY—(*Hordeum Sativum*)—Forty-eight pounds bushel. Sow 1 1-2 bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage and strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. Get prices.

GEORGIA BEARDLESS BARLEY—We supply United States trade. Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio we are the largest handlers. 48 pounds bushel. Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing; makes a big yield of seed; sown in February and can be cut three times up to May 20th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seedling makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded, and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of its hay; is 6-rowed; hull remains tight; long head; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow 1 1-2 bushels to acre.

TEOSINTE—(*Euchlaena Luxuriana*)—See Cut)—United States wholesale seed trade supplied. Many growers per season. Mississippi Experiment Station reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. Louisiana Experiment Stations reports fifty tons. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces a larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds forage from one seed; 10 per cent. saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant in April 4x5 feet; cultivate as corn. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 80c. Two pounds for one acre.

GEORGIA CHUFAS—(*Cyperus Esculentus*)—Hognut; Ground Almond. Perennial—(See Cut)—Georgia grown seed. United States seed trade supplied; 44 pounds bushel. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1. Plant one peck per acre as late as June; soak seed a week. Plant 12 inches apart in rows two and a half feet apart; do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a bad stand pull out shoots from growing plants and plant and use these. Grow just under the surface like all grass nuts. Invaluable for fattening hogs; turn hogs in patch. Matures in October and lie in ground till eaten; hand gathering slow and expensive. Grows best on well-manured, sandy soil; 50 to 100 bushels per acre. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.50; 1 bushel \$4.00.

KAFFIR CORN—(See Cut)—Mr. Willet a year or so ago by his arguments secured from the western and southern railways a reduced rate of freight (a grain rate) on Kaffir Corn, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Kaffir Corn trade. 21,344

pounds green per acre. Sown with cow peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop by itself Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from 3-4 to a bushel per acre, or drill peck per acre—good for 3 or 4 cuttings. Pound, 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel (50 lbs.), \$2.00. For poultry feed (better even than wheat), 100 pounds at 3c. pound.

RED KAFFIR CORN—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. See prices just above.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—A straight upright growth with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 60 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from four to six feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground, and absorbs the moisture. The stalks do not harden like other varieties of sorghum, but keep green and brittle, even when ripe.

Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. For fodder sow about one bushel to the acre, either broadcast, or in drills. When ripe if cut with corn harvester, can be shocked in the field like corn, and fed as wanted. The stalks will remain brittle all winter, and makes a most excellent feed. The seed are found in all poultry feeds. See prices under Kaffir Corn—just above.

MILLO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—Mr. Willet, a year or so ago, by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Milo Maize, thus making a large saving yearly to all your Milo Maize trade. A variety of sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows in every way similar to Kaffir Corn. It bears dry weather and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 12 inches in the row and cultivate as corn; 10 pounds per acre; stools heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo; yields per Mississippi Experiment Station, 23,877 pounds green stuff per acre. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 50 bushels of seed per acre, besides a big crop of fodder. Is quite tall, being sometimes 6 to 7 feet high. Withstands drought. Pound, 10c.; peck, 85c.; (50 pounds per bushel.)

BEGGAR WEED—(*Desmodium Tortuosum*)—Headquarters. United States seed trade supplied. The "Clover" of the extreme South. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 20 pounds per acre; barely cover; drill or broadcast seed or sow in June rains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June, and matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself; easily eradicated; is in way of no crop. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, says, "I am satisfied it is the best of all leguminous forage and land improving crops for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South At-

lantic States." Fine for green cutting. For hay, cut when 3 or 4 feet high. It spreads rapidly and easily; indeed, it will take possession of the land and come in as a voluntary crop exactly like crab grass, with this difference, however, that it is killed without difficulty when not wanted. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Mississippi Experiment Station reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. Beggar Weed hay has 21.7 protein, fat 2.3. Pound, 35c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds, \$2.60. Hulled seed. We can sell rough or unhulled, also. Used in game preserves in fattening quails and other birds; gives fine flavor.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(Brassica Napus)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs and sheep, and also for cows. Drill 20 pounds per acre in spring or fall through October; or 30 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Sown in August it makes in two months an enormous amount of green food, two to three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle food in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months—a lamb growing 7 or 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold killed; fine for green winter chicken food. At Augusta, can be sown and cut almost every month in year. Pound, 25c.; 5 pounds, 65c.; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Contract cash with order in January. Cut Artichoke into about four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant about 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart and don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in five feet rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes; will stay in ground all winter and not freeze; turn in hogs at any time. If not eaten too close crop will come up spring without second planting. Used also for pickles. Three bushels plant one acre. Sold only in 3-bushel lots (one barrel) in February for \$3.75. Cash with order. We send these out measured bushel. They dry out late in the season quite rapidly and the weight will not run more than 50 to 55 pounds.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED—Mr. Willet, a year or so ago, by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Sunflower Seed, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Sunflower Seed trade. Sow in spring five pounds to one acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter; ornamental; large seeds. In Russia used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods; 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrot's food. We keep this seed in large quantities. Three ounces, 5c.; half pound, 10c.; pound, 15c.; 5 pounds, 50c. For hen food, 100 pounds at 7c. and 50 pounds at 8c. pound.

HORSE TOOTH SILO AND FODDER CORN—Largely used about Augusta by dairies. This is the famous Silo Corn, largely sent North and to Europe for silo use. Reports as high as 60 tons per acre silo have

been made. Half bushel per acre. Drill lightly. Peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

WHITE RICE POP CORN; GOLDEN QUEEN POP CORN—Valuable forage plant, drilled 2 foot in drill; peck to 1-2 bushel per acre. We are large dealers in Pop Corn— forage or popping. Pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00. Close prices for quantity for popping.

SPANISH PEANUTS—(Arachis Hypogaea)—28 pounds to bushel. Georgia grown seed. United States seed trade supplied. Magnificent hog crop; yield per acre about 60 bushels peas and one ton vines or more. Plant about 2 bushels per acre, March or July, following after oats, or plant two crops, March and July in same ground. Plant close in sandy lime lands. Tops are fine foliage; hay is richer in protein than any other—more so than Red Clover. Peas easily harvested, as all peas hang to roots as plant is pulled up. Hogs can be turned in on patch, or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked, or not. Plant, too, in corn rows between the stalks. Being a legume it enriches land. A Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30 inch rows planting one seed to the hill 12 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23rd, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand picked at a cost of 10 cents a bushel, he made 230 bushels of peanuts on the four acres, plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. Two crops can be easily made. Peck, 60c.; 100 pounds, \$7.00.

VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA PEANUTS—(22 pounds to bushel for Virginia, and 24 pounds for North Carolina)—We are large contractors. These are larger than Spanish. In size Virginia the large, North Carolina medium, Spanish small. Often used for parching. Peck, 55c.; 100 pounds, \$7.00.

PEANUT ROASTERS—Made here. Hold half bushel, American Peanut Roasters, \$6.00. Open bottom roasters, \$3.00 f. o. b. Augusta. Get circulars.

GERMAN MILLET—(Chaetochia Germanica)—50 pounds to bushel. Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Japanese and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet, an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. Get prices.

JAPANESE MILLET—(Panicum crus-galli)—Called by one seedman the "Billion Dollar Grass." Luxuriant growth, often growing 6 feet tall; remarkable for the immense amount of hay it produces, and remarkable for its feeding value. Adapted to all sections. Makes more hay than German or any other kind of Millet, and requires less seed per acre.

Sow in May for best results, 25 pounds (half bushel) per acre. If desired for hay, cut just before it heads out. The seed heads are large—6 1-2 inches long—and look like German Millet. Five pounds for 50c.; 10 pounds for 80c.; 1 bushel, \$2.75. 2 1-2 bushels at \$2.50.

VELVET BEAN—(*Mucuna Utilis*)—United States seed trade supplies. Velvet Beans have 22.7 protein; fat, 6.6. Velvet Bean Hay has 14.7 protein, fat 1.7. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. Seeds only in extreme South. Seed trade supplied. Powerful mulch crop for orange and peach orchards. Good green soiler for Louisiana cane fields. A cheaper legume crop than high priced cow peas. A powerful soil enricher on poor soil. Frost-killed vines carrying beans in pod, or dry hay, relished by all cattle. On all wilt infested lands, now so common in the South it is far better to follow cotton after Velvet Beans than after Cow Peas. Vines form a mass three or four feet high and run 20 feet or more. Plant in late spring or early summer; needs about 85 degrees heat for germination; several beans to hill; one peck to acre; cultivate like cow peas in every way. We are large contractors. Cut with rolling cutter. United States Agricultural Department says the most rank growing legume cultivated for forage and is one of the most valuable known plants, needs 8 months for maturing seeds. Smothers weeds and civilizes the soil better than any other crop. Plant Beans about 1x3 1-2 feet apart and cultivate twice. Begin grazing at first frost and continue until February or March as vines and beans both remain edible during winter. When cut early and grazer, hay is of fine quality, though the principal value of the Velvet Bean is as a crop for winter grazing. North Carolina Experiment Station made of Corn after Velvet Beans 36 1-2 bushels, and 2,280 pounds of stover per acre, while six other tests on corn made with a complete fertilizer produced only a minimum of 25 1-2 bushels of corn and 1,800 pounds of stover, making an increased value per acre on crop of \$18.00 through the growing of Velvet Beans. Weevils do not bother Velvet Beans. Quart, 15c.; postage extra, 15c.; peck, \$1.25.; bushel, \$4.00.

SOY BEANS—(*Glycine Hispida*)—Freight Rate "D"—Same as cow peas—We supply United States trade. Erect an annual legume, with hairy stems and leaves. Cultivate as corn; cut, cure, feed as are cow peas; or plant between hills of corn, thus making two crops on land. Good for stock,

green or silage, or hay. The yellow early variety is recommended. The Soy Bean better adapted to finishing hogs than the cow pea. The beans' feeding value is greater than that of any known forage plant except the peanut. Tennessee Experiment Station reports as follows: "One acre of Soy Beans (vines and beans) fed two steers 80 days and made 540-pound beef; 1 acre of corn made 203-pound beef; 1 acre cow peas, made 327-pound beef." The plan of cutting these by the Tennessee Experiment Station was to cut the plants somewhat before the Beans had matured. Beans were dried on hay frame and eaten. Hogs were greedily fond both of the dried hay, and the beans. Beans subsequently dried on the vines. In planting the beans they were drilled in rows about 30 inches apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Others were broadcast with good results. Light frosts, which kill Cow Peas do not affect Soy Beans, young or old. Seed not attacked by weevils. An Experiment Station reports "Soy sown 1 1-2 feet apart made finest hay; was sown in 8 inch drills. Mammoth Yellow planted June 17th, in 127 days yielded 27 bushels. Planted April 3d, in 186 made 21 bushels per acre. Drill per acre 1-2 bushel, or broadcast 1 1-2 bushel. Soy Beans have 34.0 protein; fat, 16.9. Soy Bean Hay has 15.4 protein; fat, 5.2. Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels at \$2.50; all subject to market fluctuation.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Field Peas, but entirely different from the Cow Pea. Sow early in the spring, making crop ready for cutting in May or June. Making a most satisfactory early forage crop. Sow in open weather during December, January, February and March; make yields of most nutritious food, which can be used either green or cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to the cow peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of 1 1-2 to 2 bushels to the acre, but a light seeding of oats, rye or barley will increase the yield and help to support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75. Cotton bags holding two bushels each. 22c extra.

Miscellaneous Field and Farm Seeds

FIELD CORN—We make a specialty of Field Corns—Wholesale them in large quantities at lowest prices. We have our corn grown for us mostly in Virginia—in the best latitude. Plant six quarts to acre. Bushel, 56 pounds; unshelled, 70 pounds. Write for wholesale prices. Postage extra, pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.

Culture—One plant in a hill in checks 4 2-3x3 ft. A good fertilizer consists of 240 pounds acid phosphate and 240 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Plant 6 quarts to acre, March 15th to June 20th.

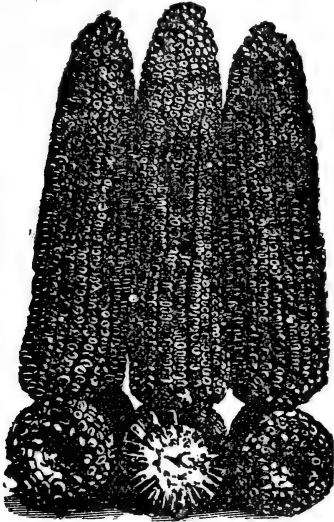
"The Cereals in America." By Hunt. 450 pages. Illustrated. \$2.00. Cloth, postpaid.

"The Book of Corn." By Myrick. 500 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, postpaid, \$1.50. Let us mail you these books.

Our Corn Seed—We do not handle middle West or Western Seed Corn, as they are no good in the South—dangerous for seeds or feeds. Alabama Experiment Stations says: "All the varieties of corn falling below 20 bushels per acre were early Northern kinds. These have repeatedly proved unsuitable for our climate, making small yields and a poor quality of grain." Our corns are all Southern-grown, and from the best locality, brought in to us in car lots, from the best original growers. The danger of feeding Western corn has inanced the value of Southern grown corn by 10 to 20 per cent. For the celebrated Williamson Corn method, write the Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment Station, Georgia, for bulletin 78.

PENNSYLVANIA YELLOW DENT CORN—(See Cut)—We do an immense business in Dent corn with Augusta territory merchants. Well known. Our earliest field corn.

Meal can be had from it latter part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The sowing of Dent corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. It loses earliness if native seed are sown. Buy fresh seed each year. We believe in size of grain, etc., we sell the best Dent corn in the South.



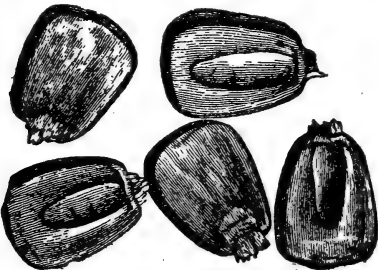
Yellow Dent.

One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.00; sack, 2 1-2 bushels, \$1.85.

PENNSYLVANIA WHITE DENT CORN—

Same as above, only grain is white—which some prefer. Same price as yellow Dent. Many plant this for early garden use. We lay great store by the superiority of this North Virginia corn as sent by us. For early farm corn nothing takes the place of Dent corns. They come on for the farmer in the nick of time, for feeding or meal, middle of July—or 100 days from planting. Same price as yellow Dent.

MARLBORO PROLIFIC CORN—A beautiful white Prolific Corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test, Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 four large ears to each stalk. The largest yield of corn with the largest premium ever known in the world was for Marlboro over in South Carolina. Grains are some longer than Cockes. 162 ears to the 100 plants. The ear is somewhat larger than Cockes. Same price as Dents.



White Dent.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN—Flinty, white, heavy. Two to seven ears. In swamps has grown 140 bushels shelled corn per acre. Our seed from North Virginia. Stood highest test at Georgia Experiment Station for several years, and also other Southern State Experiment Stations. Given great satisfaction here for several years. Our breeder is one of the best in the South, in North Carolina. He has made a specialty of this corn for 10 years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habit to 2 years, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cockes Prolific. Out of 32 varieties North Carolina Experiment Station for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Same price as Dent corns.

RED COB—The great Tennessee corn. A large white grain, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in this country—proving to be our best corn in sandy soils and also in the swamp. Almost wholly drought resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this country in sandy soil when other corns made 5. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. Can be planted, March to July at Augusta. Same price as Dents.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC—Large yielding white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting; fine Experimental Station results. Same price as Dents.

GOULD SEED CORN—Known also as Horse Tooth. Grains are shaped like a gourd seed and is a prolific corn, and an old standard one in the South, and makes more fodder than the usual corn. Same price as Dents.

HICKORY KING—White, high land. Grain broad and large; cob exceedingly small. Prolific. A corn well known in Tennessee and Virginia, it is of the prolific variety, with small ears, small cob, but with an exceedingly large broad grain. Making it one of the largest grained corns we have. One Augusta farmer claims this past season from our seed to have made 2,000 bushels of this corn, and on some parts of his plantation 80 bushels to the acre. Small cob, oftentimes not more than 3-4 inch in diameter, but shells out magnificent yield of finest looking grains. Grains are exceedingly large, blunt and almost square, the largest grain corn that we know of. Same price as Dents.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—Makes larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. Same price as Dents.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(Georgia grown)—Plant not before June 1st to 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this nor grows so tall, nor makes such an amount of late forage. Makes ears till September. You can have roasting ears in September and October and till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We plant here about June 20; make about 30 bushels per acre. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 40 bushels to the acre. A party

here last year planted 1st of June, eight acres on rock land, Tall Mexican June corn; on three acres he got 130 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into a silo, filling a 90 ton silo, which after settling, etc., made 80 tons net silage. Thus reaping 16 tons silage per acre. It was cultivated three times. Was gathered about November 25th. Pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50.

GEORGIA SIX-EAR CORN—(New)—Synonyms; "Biggs Seven-Ear," "Alexander's Six-Ear," "Hasting Prolific."—In North Carolina Experiment Station stood first 1903, first 1904, third 1906 and first 1907, making about 77 bushels per acre. Average seven inches in length. In one lot 20 acres in North Carolina, not a stalk furnished less than three ears. 20 acres produces 2041 bushels, averaging 127 bushels to the acre. Largest yield in North Carolina was 133 1-2 bushels per acre. Largely grown about Augusta, and considered one of our most productive varieties. Small ears and cob, long grains. White flint corn. Turn out remarkably well when shelled. Ears fill to the end. A most excellent keeper. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. Ten bushels on the cob, weighed up at 70 pounds to the bushel, will shell out to be twelve bushels, 56 pounds.

One grower in South Carolina who aerated his land seven or eight deep plowings before planting, on three acres of Six Ear Corn, made actual weight 116 bushels to the acre. Horses love it more than other corns. Can pull August 10th. Sold on the ear. 70 pounds. Same price as Dents.

OATS

Culture—Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats, by all means, should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter killed. Our Georgia fall sown oats, however, less liable to be killed than the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. Oats to be fed in the bundle, should not be cut when yellow, but should be cut and saved like other green grasses, when in the bloom, and when milk is just beginning to run into the seed. There is no nutriment whatever in dried oat straw, and in two bundles of oats, as usually fed, there is not one-half a cup full of grain. Hay oats, therefore, should be cut in the early bloom, later cutting is fallacious and wasteful.

NOTE—The universal testimony of our Augusta Oat growers, is that Northwestern, or Kansas Red, or a middle West oat seed are no good whatever in this locality, and that a Northwestern oat viz: Texas, Oklahoma, is not so good as the native oat. All of the foregoing oats, as is well known, are spring-sown and seem not to be cold resistant in this territory. Never buy therefore, at any price, a Kansas, Illinois and Ohio seed oat. They do not attain more than half their size when grown in the South. It's best to use only Southern-grown oat seed. We regret to say that a large number of oat sellers mix Southern oat seed with middle Western and Northwestern oat seed because the latter are cheaper.

GEORGIA APPLER OATS—Car lots or less dealt in (32 pounds 1 bushel). Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing

contractors. The finest oat, according to the Experiment Station, Georgia, in the South. Rust proof; hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust proof; and week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Georgia Exp. Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better in straw and oats than Nat. R. P. Oats. Get prices and car lots if wanted. One-third larger than Western R. P. Oats and with far less beard and waste. State amount wanted. Get prices.

GEORGIA BANCROFT OATS—Like the Appler, this oat is an improvement over the Texas Rust Proof. There is very little difference in these two oats, namely the Appler and Bancroft. They are a very much heavier oat, of course, than the Texas. Bancroft may have a trifle more beard than has Appler. There are some black oats to be found in all samples of Bancroft that we have ever seen. It is rust proof, and prolific. One party near here, with 70 acres last year, made 50 bushels to the acre. There is possibly very little choice between the Appler and the Bancroft. They are both improvements over Native Georgia Rust Proof oats and Texas and Oklahoma RustProof oats. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft 1909, reports his average as being 50 bushels per acre. Get prices.

IMPROVED GEORGIA RUST PROOF OATS—These are Augusta's best native rust proof oats. These oats have been selected and improved three or four years. They stand far more cold than imported Texas oats, which are all spring grown; and are far heavier. These oats weigh a good per cent. more than Texas Rust Proof. Our friends must remember that it takes as much chaff for a little as a big grain, and in Texas oats they are buying mostly chaff and beard. We are heavy wholesale dealers and growing contractors in these oats. Get price. State quantity.

GEORGIA BURT OATS—These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. We are large dealers in these oats in car lots. The man who wants oats three weeks earlier than other oats must plant Burt. Get prices.

GEORGIA TURF, or GRAZING OATS—(Known as Virginia Gray Winter)—Do not resemble oat till they head; looks like rye, and looks, too, like orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterward will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than R. P. Oats—allows you to get two oat crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We've sold them for four or five years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them. Get prices.

TEXAS SEED OAT, also OKLAHOMA OATS—The usual Texas and Oklahoma oats sold by growers as seed are oftentimes full of cheat, Johnson grass, rye, Texas sunflower, and what not. We try to get in these the best seed to be had. Get prices. We are jobbers of the better kind.

POTATOES

"The Potato." By Fraser. 200 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Post-paid, cloth, 85 cents.

IRISH POTATO—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; three or four cuttings to one potato. Usually planted here from February 9th to March 25th. Produce 90 to 125 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days, say from May 25th to June 5th. One sack holds 10 pecks.

We do an immense business with the merchant trade of this territory. Special prices in large amounts.

Truckers' Irish Potato Culture—Plow land deep in fall and harrow. By February 1st, disc harrow and let land lie until planting time—February 10th to 15th. Lay off with 3-inch bull tongue plow in 30-inch rows, in which sow guano, 1,500 to 1,800 pounds per acre, formula Ph. A., 7 per cent.; Am., 5 per cent.; Pot., 5 per cent. Mix guano in furrow with above bull tongue, dragging a pole behind the level furrow. Drop seed 13 to 15 inches apart in rows; cover at once with two furrows of turn plow; let stand a week, then knock off tops of beds, leaving about 6-inch bed. Harrow lightly on top of bed just before sprouts appear through ground. Go over crop once a week till tops get too large. Spray the Irish potato crop with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight. Spraying four or five times pays well. It has added one hundred bushels to the acre in yield in many cases. When potato bugs are present mix Paris green with the Bordeaux and kill them at the same time as you prevent the blight. Use a pound of the green to one hundred gallons of the Bordeaux.

MAINE POTATOES—New York, Boston and Providence sell to the wholesaler grocery trade of the South a large amount of so-called Eastern potatoes that come from the West and through the lakes. These make big tops, but not two potatoes to the hill. These are sold cheap. They sell also Maine commission job lots branded-to-suit potatoes. We handle only the genuine Aroostook, Maine (direct in car lots) potatoes. To protect ourselves and you against miscellaneous brokers' potatoes, **EVERY SACK OF OUR POTATOES WILL BE TAGGED AT HOULTON, ME., BY THE GROWERS, with one of THEIR TAGS AND GUARANTEE** and will thus COME TO YOU TAGGED.

These potatoes come to us direct in car lots. By these tags you know you are not getting New York stock with "rot" in them, nor Western seed that makes no potatoes in the South.

Irish Potato Crop, 1909—Virginia second crop a total failure. The Maine crop, therefore must supply the United States demand for seed potatoes and Maine has a shorter crop than 4 or 5 years—prices will rule high.

OUR CONTRACT FOR JANUARY 1910—We bought from Maine for January and February delivery 1910, on contract, some 15 cars of seed potatoes—something like 4,500 sacks. There is probably no house

in the South Atlantic States handling a larger amount of Maine Irish Potatoes than ourselves.

MAINE BLISS TRIUMPH—(Early Red Bliss)—A leading early variety, one of the best for the South. This variety is round like a ball in shape, has shallow eyes, and is of a very handsome light red color. It is an extra large yielder, good cooker and always a ready seller for shipping to inland points on account of its carrying qualities, even when dug green. The great Southern favorite. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.85; sack, \$4 50.

MAINE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH—(White Bliss)—Early. Identical with the Bliss Triumph except that in color it is white with pink eyes. Becoming quite a favorite. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.25.

PEERLESS POTATO—This at one time was a prime favorite. A medium late, large white potato whose friends believe that the name Peerless suits the potato. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00.

MAINE IRISH COBBLER—(Early)—Side by side with Early Rose and such standard varieties, it matures from five days to two weeks earlier, and every hill seems to ripen at the same time. In productiveness it excels all other early varieties, yielding equally as large a crop as the most abundant producers in late varieties. In shape it is oval and round, few and shallow eyes; grows very smooth, with flesh white and mealy. We recommend it as the earliest and one of the most productive potatoes ever cultivated. The supply of this variety available for seed is not large, nothing like enough to fill the demand. It is superior to these old varieties in that it is earlier and much more productive. The tubers are uniformly smooth, round, plump and handsome, creamy white, eyes strong and well developed. The demand for these potatoes, spring 1909 could not be half supplied. Planted here at Augusta this year the last of March, we dug full grown big potatoes as big as your double fist by the 20th of May. There were two slight applications of nitrate of soda. The flesh is white and of splendid quality. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00.

MAINE HOULTON, or MAINE EARLY ROSE—(Early)—Has been an immense favorite ever since its introduction some 39 years ago. None are superior to it in cooking quality, and it always can be depended on to mature in its proper time. This variety is so well known that it needs no description. Houlton Rose is an improved strain of the genuine old Early Rose. We have found that Houlton Rose gives a uniformly good crop wherever planted. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00.

MAINE BEAUTY OF HEBRON—(Early)—A potato of great beauty and adapted to all kinds of soil; early and productive and its splendid cooking qualities make it especially desirable. White. Week later than Rose. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00.

MAINE GOODRICH—(Early)—An old-fashioned potato still called for and standard. Color, pure white. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.00

MAINE GREEN MOUNTAIN—(Second Early)—An oval shape white potato; very prolific, and an excellent cooker and keeper. Tubers, white and grows a white blossom. Many farmers contend that they get a more certain yield from this than any other second early or late potato. It is the potato that commands highest price throughout the East, and is more extensively grown in Maine for a market crop than any other variety. Good flavor. Very large, mealy, magnificent eater. The great hotel potato, and desired above all others at the fashionable winter resort hotels at Augusta, Georgia. It commands an extra price in the best city markets as a table potato, and is very desirable for market-gardeners who have a house to

RED ROSE—See prices above.

IRISH POTATOES—SUMMER PLANTING.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—A distinctive new type potato and sown only in summer and for second crop. Universally used for summer planting. Cut tubers and plant just as you would in spring. Demand every year far exceeds supply. Large potatoes, prolific and good eaters. Must be contracted for in January and February for summer shipment. Cash with orders. Tubers often weigh 2 pounds. Most often planted, possibly about the middle of July. Plant six or eight bushels per acre. Harvest about the 1st of November. Potatoes will keep in the ground all winter. If kept properly in the barn, there is often no shrinkage to June 1st—potatoes being sound and unshrunk. Often make 150 to 175 bushels per acre. To keep Lookout Mountain Potatoes



Lookout Mountain Potatoes, average weight, two pounds

house trade. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.40; sack, \$3.50.

VIRGINIA AND CAROLINA SECOND CROP IRISH POTATOES—SPRING SOWING.

NOTE—The Virginia Second crop of potatoes this year was an absolute failure. Virginia growers themselves did not make enough for their own plantings, and are buying in large amounts, Maine potatoes. It will make Second Crops almost impossible to get at any price. These potatoes grown in early fall, "make" as early as the Maine spring grown stock. Many truckers claim they are less subject to disease and bugs.

RED BLISS OR TRIUMPH—Same characteristics as Maine stock.

IRISH COBBLER—Very same characteristics as the Maine Irish Cobbler. This is a great standard now for an early potato. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.75; sack, \$4.25.

SUNLIGHT OR "WHITE" ROSE—The earliest potato known. Similar in shape to "Red" Rose, excellent cooking qualities. The most extensive grown second crop potatoes in Virginia. Has produced 112 barrels per acre. See prices above—same as Cobblers.

toes put potatoes in a dry room, (9 to 6 inches deep) on platform, shelves or shallow boxes. Expose them to light in fair weather if for planting.

For the table, keep in the dark all the time. Remember the "Lookout Mountain" keeps perfect for the tables from November 15th to June 15th and then spurs just in time to plant;—more than 8 months. No other Southern grown potato will do this. (See Cut.) Prices: July delivery \$2.50 per bushel.

Home-Grown Seed—A Culture—Save the small tubers from spring-sown crop; sprout them in straw, to start "eyes," and plant whole and not cut, July 1st to September 1st, for second crop.

SWEET POTATOES

Sweet Potato Culture—We set the draws out here the latter part of March through June. Usually the rows are 4 feet apart, and plants are about 18 inches in the drill. Fifty-five pounds potatoes constitute a bushel. Sweet potatoes are frequently planted in the fall in Florida and partially grow in the winter, and then mature in the spring, and are sold throughout the spring through June as new round good potatoes. The market is thus furnished with sweet potatoes all the year round.

Our potatoes are Georgia grown. Seed trade supplied. No part of America, we believe, grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that Richmond county does. Yield, 175 to 250 bushels per acre; 200 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds cotton seed meal is a good fertilizer. "Sweet Potato Culture," by Fitz. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

NOTE—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or plants, in January or very early in February. Cash with order.

VINELESS BUNCH YAMS—Vines do not run; grow erect; can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grow well between corn hills; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish potatoes; sweet. Barrel, (3 bushels), \$4.00.

PUMPKIN YAM—Known, too as Norton Yam, and Pumpkin Spanish. Rather late; universally grown about here. Seven potatoes brought to us this season at Augusta, weighed 27 1-2 pounds, or half bushel. Georgia Experiment Station says: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 pounds; color skin, cream pink; flesh pumpkin red; quality, rich, sugary; productive, and improves with keeping. Barrel, (3 bushels), \$4.00.

WILLET'S RED SKIN POTATO—(Not the old Negro killer variety)—A juicy, yellow meat, smooth yam. More prolific than even pumpkin yam, and 25 per cent. to one-third larger. Very early—make good "eaters" in June; the market man's friend. Elliptical; very few small ones. Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

EARLY TRIUMPH SWEET POTATO—Flesh bright light yellow, of good size oblong; very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the medium late potato; a remarkably valuable potato. Very large. Smooth skin. Cook soft. Introduced here in 1907. The originator says: "Skin russety white, flesh creamy yellow, fine quality. Tubers large, oval oblong, and very attractive. Enormously productive and keeps late. Vines short, dense vigorous. Triumph has a larger yield with us than any other sort. Large growers here, 1908, commenced to use from their beds July 1st, and got more potatoes to the hill on July 1st than from other potatoes dug in October. Usually here we begin digging Triumphs July and our truckers sell out their full crop. We take the vine and reset them on the same ground, thus growing a second crop same year of full grown potatoes in October. In 1909 we planted from the vine as late as August 22d and made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large, however they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. One party in Georgia who grows 40 acres in sweet potatoes, gets the best results in planting same June and July. Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

GEORGIA BUCK—Similar to Pumpkin Yam—same color but lacks the pumpkin flavor, yet juicy and sweet. Leaves are round and not forked. Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

NANCY HALL—Known also as Providence. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Skin, yellow, productive, good keeper, vines short. Same price as Pumpkin Yams.

"40 TO THE HILL" SWEET POTATOES—In the southeastern portion of South Carolina this is the most popular of all the new potatoes. It is second early. It produces in its habitat larger potatoes than any known variety; and it produces more to the hill—hence its name "40 to the hill." The skin is brown, flesh is yellow; cooks something like Georgia Buck or Pumpkin Yams. Draws of these usually ready May 10th to 15th. Good keeper, excellent eater. 3 bushels for \$4.00.

GEORGIA SUGAR YAM—A small non-productive potato, but known as the sweetest potato known. It has been long known here as the most delicious of all potatoes. Same price as Pumpkin Yams.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—A potato largely used and grown further north—South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. Same price as Pumpkin Yams.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS—Send in orders (draws to be delivered later) cash with order, January or February. Draws ready about March 20th, through April and May. 8,000 draws per acre, planted 4 feet by 18 inches. Price, 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, at \$1.50.

UPLAND RICE

UPLAND RICE, OR CAROLINA RICE, also **JAPAN RICE**—(Georgia grown seed. Trade supplied). Forty-four pounds to bushel. Prices, all kinds: Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75.

"HONDURAS RICE"—There is a "Honduras Rice" proper, an individual; though generally in the United States rice market Honduras Rice covers also Carolina White and Carolina Gold. "Honduras (proper) Rice" is a white, large grain, and early rice, planted largely in South West and to a considerable extent on the Atlantic coast. When a perfect crop is made it is the finest grain which is known.

"JAPAN RICE"—(Which is "Kinsu" Rice) is planted very largely in the South-west, and to some extent on the Atlantic coast. It is a white rice; round grain, flinty, and breaks very slightly in milling, yielding more pounds to the bushel but not bringing as high prices per pound as the Honduras Rice. It is more prolific in yield. It is peculiar in its ripening, in as much as when planted early (last of February, March and April) it matures some 20 days later than Honduras. When planted late in June, it matures ten days earlier than Honduras Rice. While all rice straw is a fairly good forage, the Japan straw is far superior in texture, appearance, smell, and palatability.

"CAROLINA WHITE" RICE—Is planted largely on the Atlantic Coast. It is an early rice, maturing about the same date as Honduras.

"CAROLINA GOLD" RICE—Is the most popular and profitable rice that is planted on Atlantic coast. In average years it gives the best results. It is not planted in the South West.

WHEAT

We sell tremendous amounts of wheat and our stock can be relied on for this section—we do not sell western wheat. Get prices.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT—For preventive see our page "Insecticide"—Blue Stone and Formaline.

BLUE STEM, or PURPLE STRAW—Smooth head. Has a blue stem, and is the general favorite in Georgia and Carolina. Our patrons seem to like it best of all. Get prices.

EARLY RED MAY—Smooth head. Early good on thin land. Grains golden yellow; hardy, stands winter freezing well. Very satisfactory in South Atlantic and Gulf States. Get prices.

CURRELL'S PROLIFIC—Stiff straw. Early. Smooth head. A Virginia favorite. Prolific. Get prices.

RED WONDER—Bearded. Very handsome. Prolific. A champion wheat in Virginia. Get prices.

FULCASTER—Bearded. Well-known. Get prices.

FIELD PUMPKINS

Culture—Sow early in May in corn or alone in hills 8 feet apart; 3 pounds per acre. Succeed best in rich, deep bottom land. Plant most any time in the spring or summer. Crop may be gathered in the fall and stored in a dry place where they become very sugary and sweet and most valuable for food for man and beast.

WILLET'S FIELD PUMPKINS—Easily kept all winter for the table or for cattle, and easily grown. Seems an absolute pity that pumpkin growing should so fall into disfavor. One pound, 40c.; 3 pounds, \$1.00.

STRIPED CUSHAW PUMPKIN—This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw. crook necked, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use: one ounce, 10c.; 1-4 pound, 30c.; 1 pound, 75c.

BENE SEED—(*Sesamum orientale*)—(U. S. Seed supplied.)—An eastern annual. The

"Open Sesame" of the magician is derived from the bursting pods of this plant. Universally used for making Bene Candy, Bene cakes and sausage and Bene tea; (parched before making into cake). Bene is largely used in Europe. Largely used in the South for planting in large wild game preserves—the seeds not only serving as a tonic, but as a most excellent fattening aromatic bird food. Grows 4 to 7 feet high. Largely planted as a tonic food for chickens. Fowls are exceedingly fond of it and fatten on it. Plants are heavy producers of seed; frequently used to bait dove fields. A game preserve keeper in Carolina writes us, that Bene is the most fattening of all foods for birds. We plant in rows out in the woods and also in cotton and corn fields at last cultivation. There are hundreds of pods to each plant and all full of seed. We use it for quails and doves. The plant is not liked or eaten by hogs, deers or goats. We counted on one plant 20 limbs, 28 pods to limb, 24 seeds to pod; this gave us 13,440 seeds per plant. Seed pods about 1 inch long. Plant in spring 15 pounds per acre in hills or rows and cultivate. Price 1 pound, 25c; 5 pounds at 20c; 50 pounds at 16c; 100 pounds at 15c.

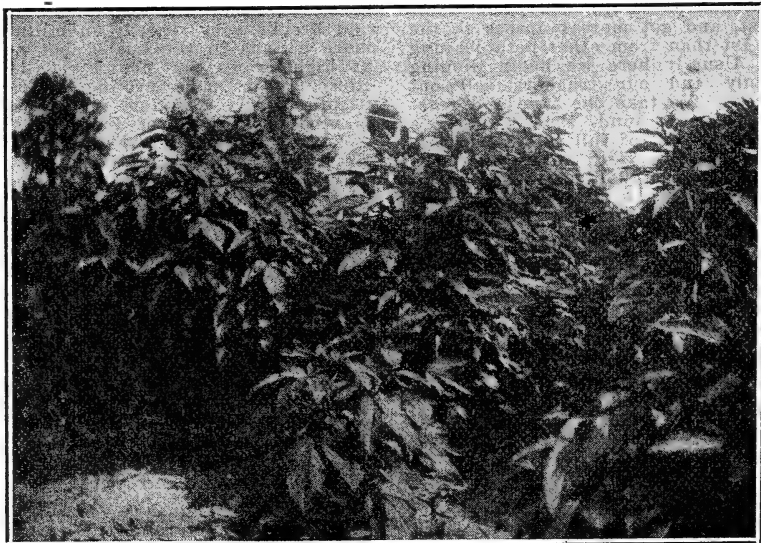
PECANS

PAPER SHELL PECANS—Largest for seed purposes. Pecan culture is increasing by bounds. Fortunes are being made in many places. Our seed are the best. Run about sixty pecans to the pound. Plant in sand boxes and replant 30 feet each way. One pound, 85, c.; 5 to 10 pounds at 75c. pound.

TOBACCO SEED—We can furnish all the leading U. S. varieties, and also the famous Sumatra Tobacco seed as grown so extensively in Florida and for which tobacco such fancy prices are obtained.

RAFFIA

RAFFIA—Ours is the choicest broadest leaf that we can buy. Used by truckers for wrapping. One pound, 20c.; 10 to 25 pounds, at 15c.; 100 pounds, at 13c.; bale, at 12c pound.



Bene Plant

GEORGIA COTTON SEEDS

The Leading Types of Cotton Grown in the South
To-Day and Descriptions of Each.

(Written by N. L. Willet, of N. L. Willet
Seed Company, of Augusta, Ga.)

COTTON IN THE SOUTH.
The South Stands Between the World and
Nakedness.

The cotton plant of our fathers scarcely had a name. Even the young of this generation can remember the time when the advent of David Dickson and Simpson cotton gave a beginning to cotton breeding. Today there are hundreds of types. The cotton plant of the past was large and limby and if it had seven or eight bolls per plant the owner was content. Today a plant numbers its bolls by the hundreds. The ordinary type of the old cottons had three locks to the boll, then came four, then came five, and today six locks are being bred. In the past one boll to the joint was the maximum; then came cottons showing two bolls to the joint, and one type is being bred today which will give largely to the joint three bolls. In the old times if a cotton thirder itself at the gin, it did well; today we have types that turn out 43 to 45 pounds of lint to the 100 pounds of seed cotton.

FIFTY COTTON TYPES LISTED—We list below Fifty Cottons, which is more than any house dealing in Cotton seeds in the world lists. Wire collect, for prices in car lots (1,000 bushels).

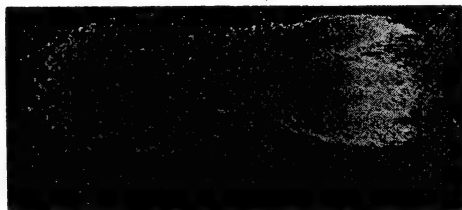


Cotton Planting Seed.

LARGEST COTTON CATALOGUE—This is the largest cotton catalogue ever before published.

COTTONS NOT LISTED—Write us concerning any cottons unlisted that you want. We are in close touch with all originators, and will get the cotton for you.

COTTON PLANTING SEED—(See Cut)—We are the largest dealers in the world of cotton seed for planting purposes. We sell more cotton planting seeds than any house in the world—selling them for American use and for foreign exportation. The various European and South American governments engaged in exploiting cotton grow-



Short Staple Lint.

ing in remote districts have continuously and for years come to us for seeds in large amounts.

Augusta is the South Atlantic cotton center; has four large cotton compresses; a large number of private cotton warehouses, and two of the finest and largest bonded cotton warehouses, with latest improvements, in the world. Augusta has more cotton mills than any city in the South. Usually cotton lint brings a higher price here than in any city in the South, and for long periods in the year it has an equal price to the New York markets.

QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS—Wherever is the best habit at of a given cotton, whether Georgia or North Carolina, there we go for the seed. We buy of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought of originators, in car lots.

BONDED WAREHOUSE STORAGE—Our cotton seeds are stored in an Augusta Bonded Warehouse. We brand our cotton bags. Each car, as it comes in, is stored; kept at all times wholly separate to itself; keeping conspicuous the grower's name and type; no errors in shipping can occur.

OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS—Our cuts are not misleading abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, but are the normal plants on average land.

COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL

STATE—Augusta is the best habitat for the growing of the cotton plant; therefore Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Louisiana, on this account, and all boll weevil States should come each year to us for seed. We have

supplied for fifteen years the United States government, the various Southern Experiment Stations, and the various foreign governments engaged in exploiting cotton with their seed. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; 1,000 bushels to the car and, at some points 1,200 bushels make a car.

The seven leading cottons for boll weevil States are:

Medium Boll—Kings, Toole, Money Maker, and Simpkins.

Big Bolls—Cooks, Mebane Triumph and Clveland. See descriptions below.

BOLL WEEVIL COTTON NOTES—

Plant the above cottons early; and plant seed less than one inch deep. Plant only cottons that set fruit early, and rapidly, and mature them quickly, and that have early maturing plants—mostly the short fruit limbs. On rich bottom lands where rank cottons rot their bolls, plant Toole, Money Maker, Kings and Simpkins.

AN OUTRAGE—Hundreds of cars of supposedly "early cotton seed" have been sold in the past few years, and are being sold now to Boll Weevil districts each season, by Carolina cotton seed oil mills, who simply ship out their miscellaneous scrub stock from different piles. This product is sold largely to the Southwestern oil mills, and it ultimately finds itself in farmers' hands and sold for early straight types. I know one oil mill in North Carolina who sold 20 cars in the winter of 1908 into the Southwest—cotton seed supposedly early King's but which in fact was miscellaneous seed as brought into the oil mill.

I would also warn against much of the "farmers' seeds" as advertised in the agricultural papers, grown by unscientific growers, uninformed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the absolute heredity of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific headquarters.

Boll Weevil Planters must not plant in 1910 their own home-grown seed; because first, their seed this year is of poor quality; second, it is infected with Boll Weevils; third, it is not so early as the seed that we offer.

COTTON PLANTING SEED PRICES FOR 1909-1910—Cotton lint is 50 per cent. higher than a year ago! The oil mills are paying for oil mill seed 50 per cent. more than a year ago! Fancy cotton planting seed necessarily take on a similar higher price. Cotton seed of all kinds will be unprecedentedly high and scarce in the late planting season of 1910; therefore, buy your cotton seed now.

COTTON SEED GERMINATION TEST—A test for germination is to cut the seed with knife and examine and taste kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily seed are good.

COTTON SEED FREIGHT RATES—Our Mr. Willet induced the Georgia Railroad Commission, in 1906, to reduce rates in Georgia on "Planting Cotton Seed," car lots, to nearly half their former rates. Therefore, give him your cotton seed trade.

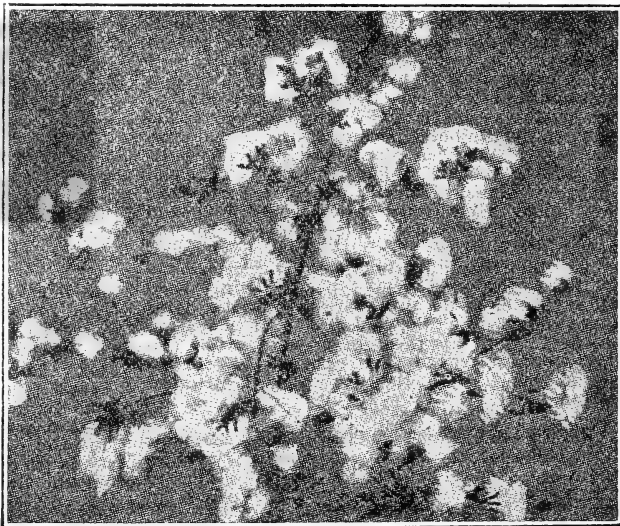
FREIGHT RATES COTTON SEED Not Guaranteed.

Freight less than car, Augusta to Texas Common Points, \$1.10 per 100, or 33 cents a bushel, and to New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg, 40 cents per 100 pounds, or 12 cents a bushel. Car Lots (30,000 lbs.) Augusta to Mississippi River Points 24 cents per 100 pounds, or 7 2-10 cents a bushel.

We will gladly get freight rates for you to any point and wire you.

COTTON CULTURE—Break 8 to 10 inches deep with 2-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with cotton planter; rows 3 1-2 feet to 4 feet apart. Chop out, when cotton is up, spacing in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in the drill—1 or 2 plants to the hill, according to the land. Give wide spacing to long staples. Cultivate with cultivator, shallow and level, about every 10 days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots.

ANTI-BOLL WEEVIL COTTONS



Toole Cotton.

TOOLE COTTON—(See Cut)—Short Staple. For Boll Weevil Lands. Of the King type, low bush; shapely height, 3.73 feet; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 lb. seed cotton. Bolls small. Pre-eminently the Prolific Cotton for the South. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties Toole stood first; stood first Georgia Experiment Station 1906; first at South Carolina Experiment Station 1906. Three gin tests showed 40 per cent. at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes and other spring crops. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1,250 pounds gins out a bale 505 to 510 pounds. A friend at Augusta ginned out by November 1, 1907, 80 bales 500 lbs each on 80 acres. A cut shows stalk 75 bolls all open October 10—other stalks partially open showed over 200 bolls. Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent. picked in fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at Augusta. Today

four-fifths of our best planters in this county grow nothing else, and it is scattered from North Carolina to Texas. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both—far earlier than Peterkin, taller and and larger than King and bigger balled. On rich land three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting till late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Gins about 42 to 43 per cent. No other cotton so prolific in field or at gin.

It is shy on foliage, this scarcity of leaves that make shadow being largely in its favor. The seed, small to medium, is green-white with several per cent. of black seed. The per cent. of hull is perhaps the smallest of all cottons—a decrease in hulls meaning usually an increase in lint. This cotton deserves the widest adoption in the South. Many double joints are found in this cotton. It is far easier to pick than Peterkin. There are numerous instances of producing three bales to the acre of Toole cotton. Stands at head of all cottons at Augusta.

An Augusta grower, 1908, made 120 bales on 125 acres. An Augusta grower, 1909, weighed out 1,200 pounds seed cotton Toole and ginned out 510 pounds lint.

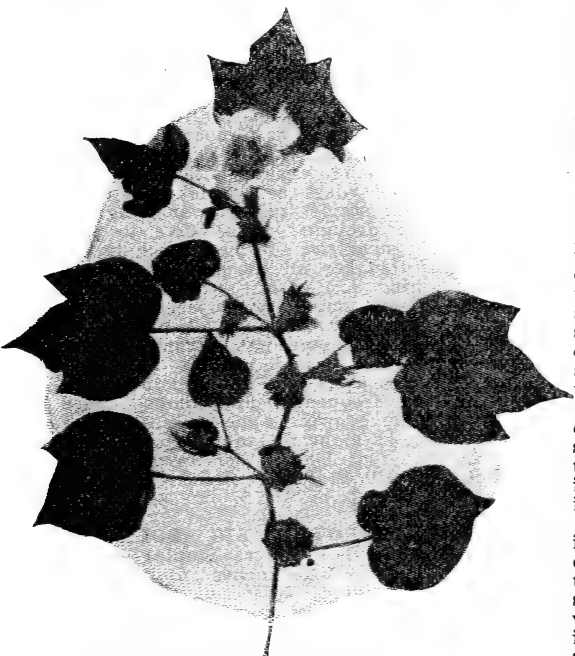
We are furnishing this year a large number of car loads of Toole cotton seed to the various United States Agricultural Experimental Stations in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large as do other varieties, and because, too, Toole is shy in the matter of foliage, therefore letting in the larger amount of sunlight. We sold five cars of Toole to one Boll Weevil Louisiana man last year who was so much pleased with it, in comparison with other early cottons, that he is now negotiating for five cars more.

One bushel, \$1.35; 5 bushels at \$1.20; 10 at \$1.10; 25 at \$1.00; 50 to 100 at 90c.



King's Cotton.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KING'S COTTON—See Cut—(Short Staple)—(Sny. "Sugar Loaf.")—Tolerably small stalk, with spreading limbs, pyramid shape. The earliest cotton in United States. Habitat in Highlands of North Carolina, the altitude and latitude making quick, early maturing season. 103 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. About 38½ pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. North Carolina growers report 40 per cent. 82 per cent. open by September 1. Average about 3 feet high. We have shipped some years as much as 30 cars into Texas, &c. King's opens in Texas, July 15; in Georgia, several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1 1-4 bales per acre. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 20th, and it had blooms in six weeks. It had no rain from the first of July to August 15th, yet many stalks showed at least 250 bolls open and matured. It turned out better than any other cotton on the place. For three years we have gathered over a bale to the acre on a certain 20 acres of land without fertilization except that received from winter vetches sown in fall and cut May 1st. N. C. Exp. Station reports King's: "Stood first in 1903 and 1905, second in 1904, third in 1906, and fourth in 1907." Boll is medium; seed, very small and green-white. Often makes a second and fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats and beardless barley, and Irish potatoes are off the ground. It is particularly a 90-day cotton. Wherever a short growing season is a necessity, King's is above all other. The salvation of Texas and Louisiana and Mississippi in the Mexican boll weevil district. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become (through their cycles) numerous. The Boll Weevil States should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. The old name of this cotton in its North Carolina home was and is "Sugar Loaf," named thus on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent. of the blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold today. Our North Carolina grower, whose crop we control, which we call Willet's Special King's, has bred this cotton so as to now show 80 to 85 per cent. blooms, per stalk, with red spot on them. Our



King Bloom Showing Red Spots.

type is the most perfect King's cotton to-day sold. (See Cut, showing red spot in bloom.)

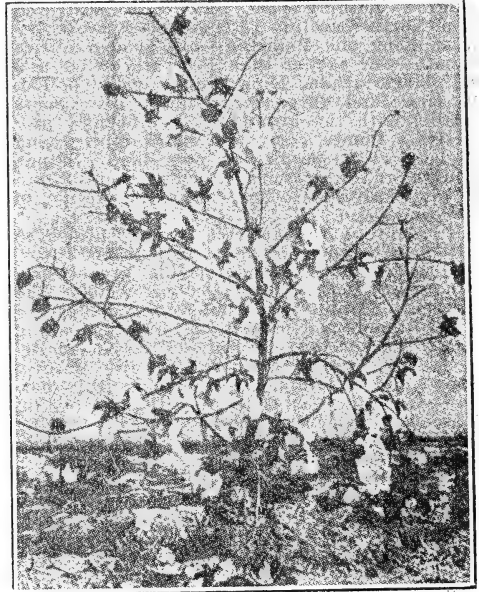
We offer this North Carolina King's stock f.o.b. Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.20; 25 at \$1.10; 50 at \$1.00. Will price car lots as wanted.

WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON—For Boll Weevil Lands. (Short Staple)—The originator in North Carolina, writes of it as follows:

"The superiority of this cotton over all others, consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. This cotton received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, 1905, 1906 and 1907 for best stalk, best seed, best yield per acre, and best bolls." He also adds that one grower in Louisiana, who planted 1,200 acres in it, was so pleased that he sold about 7,000 bushels of this Carolina seed; while this grower lived in a completely infected boll weevil district, yet he made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton; his Simpkins was planted April 1st and April 15th, and yet the planter says that in 95 days from planting his cotton plants were full of fruit."

The originator writes us that his seed "came originally from a King field. The North Carolina Experiment Station writes us that "Simpkins and King's cotton are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's; the Experiment Station tests indicate that King seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit." Our North Carolina grower reports making 100 bales on 50 acres. We offer this North Carolina stock f.o.b. Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 at \$1.00, and 100 at 95c. Will price car lots as wanted, either f.o.b. Augusta or North Carolina.

MONEY MAKER COTTON—For Boll Weevil Lands. (Short Staple)—The seed are small to medium, some green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. It is not a heavy foliage maker. In earliness it is the equivalent of Toole. Can be

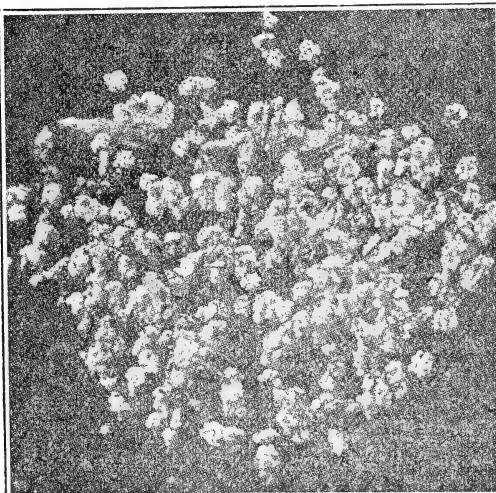


Cook's Big Boll.

planted close like King's and Toole's. Short-limbed, deep root, resists storms and drought. See the handsome picture as shown (see cut). Has been sold for four or five years and tested. Growers have reported 43 per cent. at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers as to outcome in the field. Especially recommended in Boll Weevil districts, and especially in Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Prices: 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 at \$1.25; 10 at \$1.10; 25 to 50 at \$1.00; 100 at 90c. Get car lot prices.

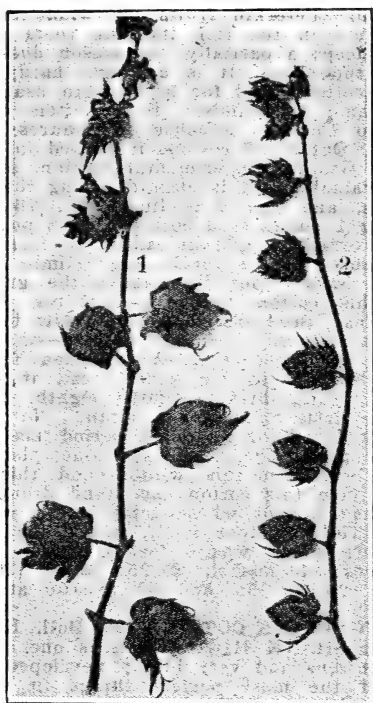
HITE EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON—Originated several years since at Augusta and seems to be a sport of Toole. The originator says:

"After several years of careful selection and breeding I am now prepared to offer to the public in the Hite's Early Prolific Cotton one of the most prolific cotton in existence, also earliest-easiest picked superior lint and finest staple, tall grower, long tap root resisting drought; from three to four branch limbs near the surface branching out other limbs together all the way to the top and everything loaded with bolls, medium size bolls, very small seed, yielding from 40 to 43 per cent. of lint, all bolls open well, easy to pick and has advantage over other varieties in yield of lint per acre. While it is not entirely a double-jointed cotton you can frequently find limbs loaded with two bolls growing opposite each other and as many as eight to ten bolls on a limb not over one foot long. Well worth trying in Boll Weevil States." Price: \$2.00 a bushel; 25 bushels at \$1.75.



Money Maker Cotton.

COOK'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—For Boll Weevil Lands. (Short Staple)—Extra big boll. Height, 3.48 inches. Bolls large, round, blunt-pointed, 5 locks, open well; seed medium size, gray or white tipped, lint upland quality. 7-8 to 11-8 inches lint. Season maturing early—about ten days later than King's.



No. 1, Big Bolls. No. 2, Little Bolls.

Was originated ten years ago in Georgia. Since that time it has created a sensation in cotton production and yields.

It immediately went to the head of the list at all State Experiment Stations where tested and is now known as the standard by which other varieties are compared.

It is a big boll variety, 63 bolls making a pound, is very prolific and a heavy and consistent bearer and is very early.

Has large, blunt-pointed, round bolls, mostly containing five locks, opens well and is very easily picked; medium-sized, gray, white tubed seed. The stalk has a splendid root system, makes a strong, well-limbed stalk, with medium short points.

Below I give some of its records at the different State Experiment Stations: At the Georgia Station it has ranged as follows:

First in 1903, first in 1904, first in 1905, third in 1906, and third in 1907, making a remarkable record.

At the Agricultural College of Mississippi it stood first in 1904, first in 1905, first in 1906, second in 1907, and second in 1908.

At the Auburn, Alabama, Stations it stood second in 1905, first in 1906.

It also led at the North Carolina Station in 1904; second in 1905, and first in 1906.

See Cut. Gins 40 to 44 per cent. Prolific—often 1 1-2 bales to acre. One bushel, \$1.50, 5 to 10 at \$1.25, 25 at \$1.00, 50 to 100 at \$1.00.

MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple)—For Boll Weevil Lands. Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact an immense boll, 46 bolls making 1 lb of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent. of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll

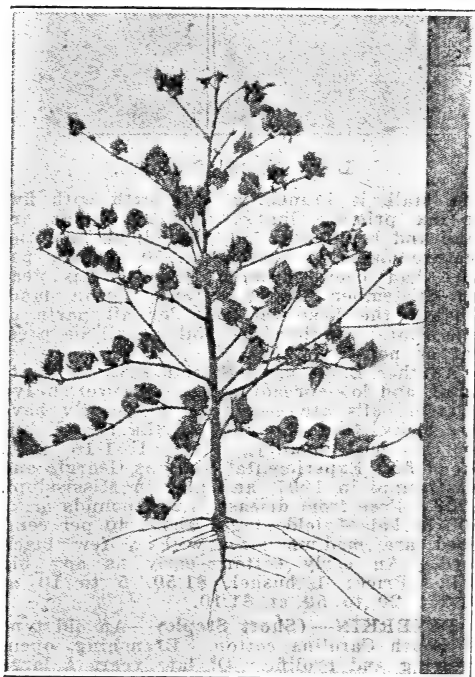
weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy after this year. We have large growing contracts.

The largest cotton seed wholesale dealers in Texas writes us: "The Mebane Triumph Big Boll Cotton matures just one week later than the King, from seed raised in Texas, but I am under the impression that seed raised in your latitude or further north would mature in this climate equally as early as the King, and the Mebane cotton is so far superior to the King in every other feature that I believe it is the coming cotton of the two. I was the first person to introduce the Mebane into South Texas and it is now the most popular cotton we have. It produces 38 to 40 per cent. lint; is easily picked and at the same time is, in a measure, storm proof."

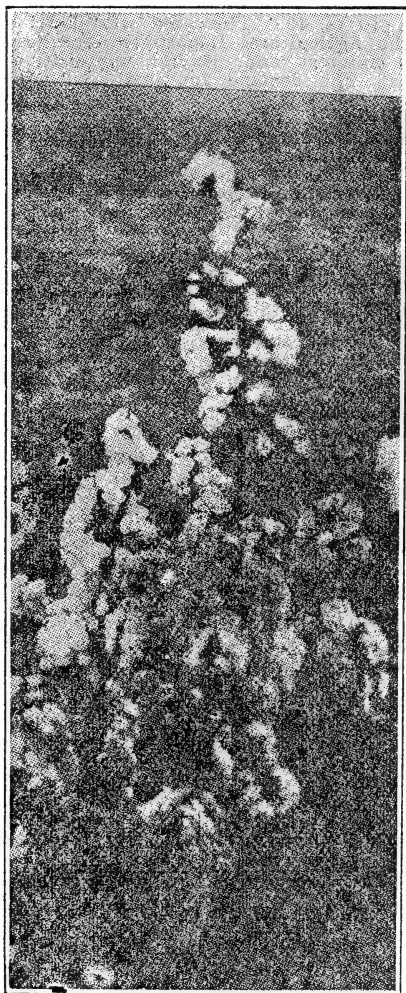
The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five lock. Produces large, well developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limbs to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is the earliest big boll cotton. 1,300 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600-lb bales.

One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25; 25 at \$1.00; 50 at \$1.00. Get prices on car lot.

CLEVELAND BIG BOLL—For Boll Weevil Lands. An Experimental Station says: "This variety has been grown in our tests for three years. It stood second in 1906, first in 1907 and first, by a small margin in 1908. It has large bolls and good fiber which measures from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches.



Cleveland Big Boll.



Long Shank Cotton.

The stalk is branching in growth with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton; 1,350 pounds per acre had been gathered from it this year by September 11 on strong bottom land. One of the best varieties for all parts of this State, whether the boll weevil be present or not."

Another Experiment Station says: "Plants large, and low-spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks, 45 to 50 bolls to the pound, lint of the best quality, 1 to 1 1-16 inch. Stood first Experimental Stations Georgia and Mississippi in 1907, and first in Mississippi, 1908. Free from disease 1,210 pounds make 500-lb bale—yield at gin about 40 per cent. Seed are medium size, with a few black seed. An early cotton—early as any big boll. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.50, 5 to 10 at \$1.25; 20 to 50 at \$1.10.

PETERKIN—(Short Staple)—An old type of South Carolina cotton. Branching, open-growing and prolific. Of late years a large percentage of Peterkin seed have slipped their lint and are smooth, bare and black. The yield of lint is about 40 per cent, at

the gin. Peterkin fruits the whole season until late in the fall, its long roots going down deep; a partially dry season does not affect the crop. It is a tough, hardy and limby cotton, good for hard negro usage on poor and dry lands. It is often called "Negro Cotton" because it endures hard usage. Out of 38 cottons it ranked in 1904 at the Georgia Experimental Station, as the most valuable. It is classed among the late cottons, and has a medium boll, 76 seed making 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls pointed. The average height is about 4 feet. It invariably has several large limbs that branch widely out just above the ground, and this cotton therefore, requires plenty of rooms. Seed are small; some with brownish fuzz, others black and lintless—as much as 35 to 50 per cent. At Alabama Experiment Station, in ten years' test, it stood second, fifth, first, seventh, eighth, third, fourth, first, twelfth and sixth. No other variety tested for so long a period has proved so productive. We saw one plant of Peterkin cotton this winter—and this explains how this cotton can stand drought—that had a root whose total length was 7 feet. The tap root itself, where the rootlets left it off, was 6 feet 4 inches.

Prices: 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 95c, and 50 to 100 at 90c.

LONG SHANK COTTON—Big Boll. Known too, at SHANK HIGH. This is one of the new cottons and very highly developed, and one of the most perfect things in a big boll early cotton that we know of. Large areas that we have seen this year of this cotton along side of other cottons, gives Long Shank remarkable precedence. In a large strip of North Middle Georgia there is no cotton that in two years has developed so many friends. About ten days later than King's. Tall stalks, short limbs, bolls close. Very few leaves. A tremendous yield; all of it opens. Especially good in boll weevil district. One of the largest and most scientific farmers in upper Georgia writes me as follows: "The farmers around here who have given Long Shank a thorough test state there is no cotton that can come up to it in production. It has caused some lands in this section of Georgia to fetch as cotton lands \$100 per acre. It is big boll, early and, what is much to the point, it all opens."

Price: 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25; 25 to 50 at \$1.10.

HAWKINS—(Short Staple)—(See Cut)—Originated in Georgia. Semi-cluster variety. 35 per cent. out by September 1. Medium boll—77 weighing a pound; average stalk 3 feet high, three large limbs at the bottom. It is a tall grower. Has a long tap root, resisting drought; small seed, some light gray, some green, 35 per cent. in 1908. This is an old established, most desirable cotton, well adapted to all soils. Yield at Georgia Experiment Station 2,105 pounds cotton in the seed per acre, or 675 pounds of lint; 5,636 seed make one pound of cotton seed. It was distributed many years by the United States government in their free seeds. The general average in the various "points" in cotton in Hawkins is high. The Georgia Experiment Station in one report makes Hawkins, out of fifteen cottons tested, second in earliest, third in value of total product of lint and seed. Alabama Experiment Station reports Hawkins a standard semiclustervariety, prolific, good shape. Seed are fuzzy, brownish. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.00.



Hawkins Cotton.

MOSS' IMPROVED—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Moss' Imp. Peterkin")—Originated several years ago in South Carolina. Medium boll, small seed, with high percentage of lint yield. Resembles Peterkin. Height, 3 feet 8-10. Stood first at Georgia Experiment Station 1902, third ditto 1899 and 1900. Eighty-three bolls make one pound seed cotton. Yields 44.9 pounds of lint in 100 pounds seed cotton, as per Georgia Experimental report. Few, if any, naked seed, medium late. Old Peterkin growers now mostly use Moss' today. Moss' being an improvement. Stands storms; does not blow out; limby like Peterkin. Fruits closely, 1,250 pounds usually making 500 pounds of lint. Not quite so large a stalk as Peterkin. A continuous and late bearer (makes second or top crop). A great addition to cotton world and to Peterkin type cotton. Georgia Experiment Station says of Moss' Improved: "Seeds smallest of all; green 4 per cent.; naked 2 per cent.; percentage of lint, highest of all; bolls quite small; an excellent variety. There are few cottons in the United States today so good as Moss' Improved Peterkin."

An Augusta grower, 1909, weighed out 1,340 pounds Moss' Peterkin and ginned out 620 pounds lint.

Price: 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25; 25 at \$1.00.

DILLON WILT-RESISTANT COTTON—(Short Staple)—(See Farmers' Bulletin No. 333, Agricultural Department, Washington)—This is the latest and best of the Wilt-Resistant Cottons. Developed by the United States Agricultural Department. We copy from the above bulletin: "The improved strain sent out in 1908 has been named Dillon. A technical description follows:

"Plant tall, erect, wilt resistant, productive, often with one, two or three large basal branches. Fruiting limbs reduced to clusters of bolls close to the main stalk. Leaves medium size; bolls of medium size, 80 being required to yield 1 pound of seed

cotton. Bolls erect, seed small, average weight of 100 seeds 9 grams, covered with close, brownish green fuzz. Staple medium to short, 7-8 to 1 inch, white, straight, percentage of lint to seed cotton 37.

Dillon has held all its cotton through storms that have blown to the ground all cotton open on other varieties.

On land not infested by wilt Dillon has been proved to rank high in productiveness, and on infested land it will yield many times as much as nonresistant kinds. A field in South Carolina where cotton had previously been a complete failure from wilt, even when highly fertilized and intensively cultivated, yielded 1 1-2 bales to the acre of Dillon cotton in 1907." In fields infested by Black root called wilt, and caused by the Namatode worm, plant no cotton except Dillon. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 95 per cent of the crop, besides spreading this worm, which today is devastating not only cotton, but also Cow Peas (all varieties except Iron), Water Melons, Cucumbers, Cantaloupe, Sugar Cane, Okra, Cabbage, Collard, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tobacco, Mulberry, Peaches, Figs, Ruta Baga, Parsnip and Salsify.

Our seeds direct from the Agricultural Department grower. Prices, 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, at \$2.00, and 10 bushels, at \$1.85.

BROWN SEED PETERKIN—The same largely as Peterkin Improved, except that the smooth bare seed of Peterkin are eliminated and color of seed are brown. This newer cotton has a host of friends who love the Peterkin types, but do not wish naked seeds. 1 bushel, \$1.50, 5 at \$1.25; 10 at \$1.10; 25 to 50, at \$1.00.

HARDIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia several years since. So far as I know it has not been largely tested at experiment stations. The originator has introduced it by exhibiting it at fairs and on the streets in city by personally showing several stalks, which he carried around by hand. It creates a sensation wherever shown. The whole stalk seems to be literally a big, white open fluffy boll. The bolls are exceedingly wide and scarcely show the locks at all. The originator, in his exhibitions, has had for several years no trouble in getting \$3.00 a bushel wherever he has shown his stalks. Medium boll—77 to 1 pound. Medium to tall size, short limbs up to top—2 larger limbs at bottom. Grows trim, straight up, no surplus foliage. Plant close in drill and as to rows. Medium size seed; seed white, some brownish, some greenish, some black. Very prolific. Makes a big top crop -1 3-4 bales total to acre—not extra land. The top stalk above limbs fruits heavily to the apex or plant top, a most remarkable sight and altogether original to Hardin. This cotton largely exploited and sold at high prices. Quite a favorite in Mexico. (\$3.00 a bushel by exploiter.) Our stock is of finest. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels for \$1.35, 10 bushels, \$1.20.

EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. Short limbs, bearing bolls of high percentage. Plant is fairly tall; is quite shapely and few fields of cotton present a handsomer appearance than Excelsior fields. Has ranked first and then second, at the North Carolina Experiment Station, yielding 1,761 and then 1,757 pounds of cotton seed to the acre. Ranked first also at Clemson College, S. C., first at the Arkansas Experiment Station, and won a gold medal at the Charleston Exposition. Seventy-seven bolls make 1 pound of seed

cotton. It has a long tap root; withstands droughts; fruits closely. A cut of limb before me, nine inches long, shows 13 open bolls. Some of the seed are naked and black, the remainder are mixed gray-brown and green, fuzzy. It is medium late. Alabama Experiment Station reported 38.1 at the gin. Bolls are 95 to the pound. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.25; 25 bushels, at \$1.10; 50 bushels, at \$1.00.

BATES; BATES' VICTORY; .BATES' BROWN SEED—This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent. of lint at the gin per 100 pounds of cotton seed. It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891, in the writer's possession, showed 681 open, well-developed bolls on it. It is a late cotton. It takes over 100 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. The cotton has been experimented with but little at the various Experiment Stations, but it is in large use in the Augusta territory. The stalk is compact and the branching limbs grow close together, up and down on the main stem all the way around. The bolls are close together on the limbs. It is prolific; not subject to dry forms; staple is coarse and wiry. The seed is round and perhaps the smallest of any known variety—weighing only a little over a grain per seed. It usually takes 6,250 seed to weigh one pound. The color of the seed is a dusty brownish-green, with an occasional black seed. It does not open prematurely. It has little trash on the bolls; picks easily and clean of trash. Lint does not blow out by rains and winds and sits in a stiff, fluffy, clump on top of the bolls, which mostly stand upward instead of downward on the stalk. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.25; 25 bushels, at \$1.10; 50 bushels, at \$1.00.

LAYTON COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. This cotton has about 40 per cent. lint. Medium to small size bolls; 85 bolls to 1 pound of seed cotton, and while it belongs to Peterkin group very few black seed are seen. Seed are brown or brownish-white, some greenish-white. Usually five locked. Medium in maturity. At Alabama Experiment Station one of the most productive of the Peterkin type; ranked first and second in 1904, 1905 and 1906; 221 pounds out by August 9th. Plant 3.82 feet high. Georgia Experiment Station 1905 ranked third out of thirty. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.25; 25 bushels, \$1.00.

WILLET'S RED LEAF COTTON—(See Out)—A medium big boll. It is classified among the short staples, though it has extra staple—something like one inch long. Lint rough and strong and stiff. A field presents the most beautiful sight of all cotton fields, and one not to be forgotten. Its beautiful characteristic is that every leaf and limb presents the color of deep maroon, the leaves being about the same color as the Coleus leaves; and the bloom instead of being white in the beginning, as are the other cottons, and then turning into red, are red at the very beginning. These remarkable facts differentiate this cotton from the other cottons. Origin is unknown. A remarkable characteristic of this cotton is for the past six years about Augusta that it has never yet been found subject to rust in any way, nor does it suffer from August deterioration. It seems to be the most resistant cotton known. It is resistant to drought; it will stand more

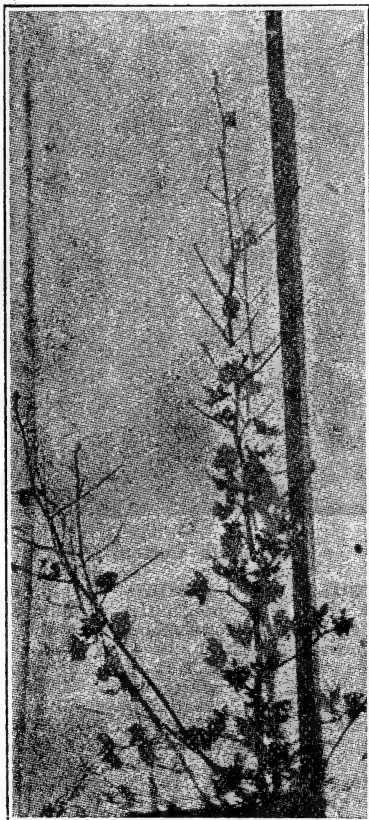
cold than other cottons, and is not killed by frosts later in the season like other cottons, and it is partially resistant to root wilt. It is a peculiarly sturdy resistant cotton plant type. The stalk is branching and tall. At the Georgia Experiment Station one year, out of 26 tested types of cotton, this was the tallest of all. The limbs curve upward. Stalk is well fruited, making usually 1 1-4 bales to the acre. Many bolls have five locks. Seeds are quite small and green. The lint somewhat resembles wool. We have grown and bred this cotton so that our January 1910 offerings of seed will show a cotton that is tall like Jackson cotton, and straight up and not limby. It will show almost wholly a triple joint cotton, heavily fruited; and a type that is more resistant to various cotton troubles than any other cotton that we know of. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25.



Willet's Red Leaf.

BROADWELL'S DOUBLE-JOINTED COTTON—Originated in Georgia. Bolls medium; seed small; early; limbs under and close to ground. It is pretty well agreed that the finest exhibition of cotton seed plants ever seen at a fair was that in Atlanta, at the Georgia Exposition, of Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton, in 1905. The exposition was truly sensational. One stalk at the exhibition showed six hundred and fifteen bolls, and there were hundreds of bolls at the exhibition showing very close on to this amount. Much of this cotton, too, is five locked. The cotton is double-jointed—that is, where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905 over 12 bales of 409 pounds each from 4 acres. Seed sells by originator 50 cents a pound, of \$1.50 a peck. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom. The originator (who gets \$3.50 a bushel for the seed) writes: "This cotton was awarded the first prize in the Georgia State Fair for the three past years, 1905, 1906 and 1907. I claim that this cotton will yield more to the acre than any other

cotton. I have averaged three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have been improving this cotton for the past six years, my object being from the start to make two bolls grow where one has been growing heretofore. The limbs grow in pairs from main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb. There is not so large a percentage of Red spot in the white bloom as obtains in Kings cotton. It has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf as is the Kings. Seed are small, some green, some white and a few black. We offer it at 75 cents per peck; \$1.50 a bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25.



Jackson Limbless.

POOR LAND COTTON—This is the the favorite cotton with Georgia's largest farmer—possibly the largest cotton farmer in America. He believes it to be one of the best varieties of cotton grown. It is called Poor Land because of its productiveness on poor lands, and on lands that do not receive much encouragement from owners. In yields the magnificent amount of 42 per cent. lint, which places it in the category of remarkable cottons. The seed are small, and the bolls are easily picked. It is a medium cotton in height; not so tall as Peterkin. On good land 3 or 4 larger limbs come out from the ground. It is fairly early cotton, and one strong point about it is that it is remarkably resistant in the matter of drought. The large farmer mentioned above, writes us: "About ten years ago a man in South Carolina sent me about a pound of Poor Land cotton seed. I experimented one or two years before I ever discovered

their real value. The third year after I received these seed I planted them on an acre of land and produced 820 pounds of lint cotton, the next year on the same acre I produced 1,200 pounds of lint, and the next year on the same acre I produced 1,600 pounds of lint cotton. I found out one could make 500 pounds of lint cotton on an acre of ordinary land, and that this cotton stood dry weather better than any cotton I had ever planted."

Alabama Experiment Station describes Poor Land as follows: "The plant is rather low but well limbed. In maturity it is medium early. The bolls are small. The seed are small and mostly greenish." Demand will be heavy this year. One bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10, at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents. Get car load prices.

JACKSON—(Synonyms African and Limbless).

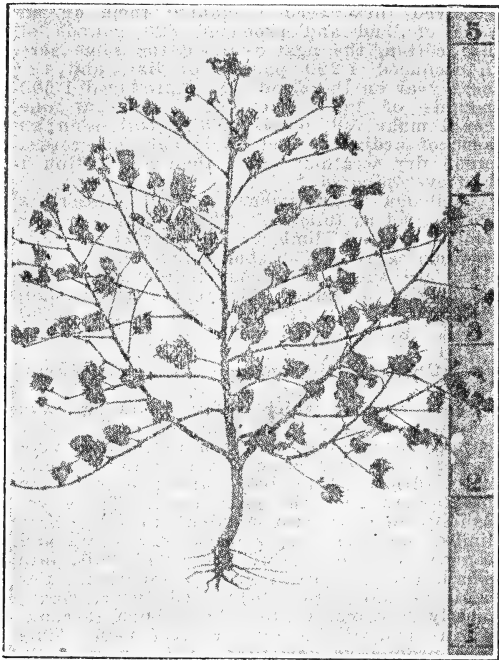
This variety, which a few years ago was sensationally exploited, is a very tall cluster cotton, resembling Wellborn Pet, but having larger bolls, and cling adhering to the burs more firmly. The bolls are mostly borne in clusters near the main stem. There are usually one or two medium to long base limbs, but these are sometimes wanting and sometimes more numerous. The bolls are small, (82 per pound), ovate, tapering. Per cent. of lint high (38); seed fuzzy, small, mostly brownish-white. At Auburn it ranked in yield of lint 1st, 3rd and 17th. This is a productive variety.

The cut of Jackson Limbless that we present is about 5 1-2 feet high. We have seen the old Jackson Limbless in bottom lands that were as tall as a man plus his umbrella stretched upright. See cut! Price, 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.25; 25 bushels, \$1.15.

GOLD COIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Medium boll. Latest addition as an improved prolific cotton. Originated in South Carolina, and is a sport from Excelsior cotton. Name was suggested by the color of the seed, which is a yellowish. Cotton is small size. Yields a large per cent. of lint, running as high as from 40 to 42. Bolls open wide; easily picked. This was the premium cotton at the last Experiment State Farm in Marlboro county, South Carolina, it stood first and was the most popular cotton grown on the farm. One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50, at \$1.10.

COXE YELLOW BLOOM COTTON—(Short Staple)—A cotton not listed before. Originated in South Carolina, where it is most popular. Originated as a sport. Bloom is entirely different from any other upland cotton, in that it has a yellow bloom. It is exceedingly prolific. Very small black seed, giving a large percentage of lint—from 40 to 43 per cent. Fruits exceedingly close and thick; almost storm proof; medium early; quite easy to pick; medium boll. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.15. Get prices on larger amounts.

WORLD'S WONDER COTTON—This cotton has been sensationally advertised and has been bringing \$10 a bushel, mostly down in Mississippi and Louisiana. The plant is exceedingly shapely and tall. It is quite an early cotton and probably has some King strain in it. Bolls are medium, something like 70 to the pound. The plant is always heavily fruited with cotton. It is a semi-cluster, and its exceeding prolificness in out-turn has given it recently a great push



World's Wonder.

in the States, above mentioned, where it has been largely sold and sensationally advertised in the past year or two. See cut World's Wonder. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

DRAKE'S DEFIANCE COTTON—Originated in Georgia a few years ago. This has been one of the high-priced cottons, actually being sold in pound in pound lots at fancy prices.

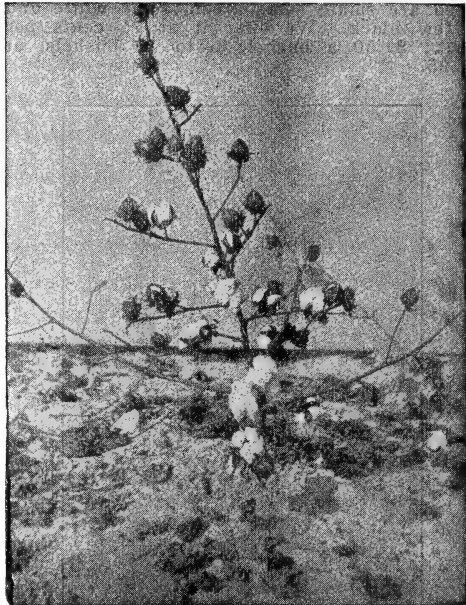
Short staple, prolific, semi-cluster, small bolls. Plant tall, short upper limbs; no base limbs, resembling Hardin in shape. Bolls are 92 to a pound of seed cotton. Bolls are blunt and contain more often locks to 4 locks. Seed medium, most brownish-white and greenish-white; quite early, but not so early as King's. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.15.

POULNOT COTTON—(Not Pullnot)—(Short Staple)—Named from its North Georgia originator. A semi-cluster variety; bolls medium size—seventy-one to a pound of seed cotton; roundish and often blunt, with four or five locks; has but slight storm resistance; seed medium size; fuzzy, brownish-white and brown with a few deep green seed. Percentage of lint is high. In 3 plot tests at Auburn, Ala., it ranked always in the upper quarter in the list in yield of lint per acre. A promising, prolific variety; medium to late maturity. Georgia Experiment Station reports per acre seed cotton 1,542 pounds; yield of lint, 543 pounds and seed, 963 pounds. 3 1-2 feet high. Fairly early; 200 pounds picked out by August 29th. One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.10.

TEXAS WOOD COTTON—This cotton resembles in shape Peterkin. Bolls are small

—78 to the pound. Stalk is quite large and limby; not an early cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.10.

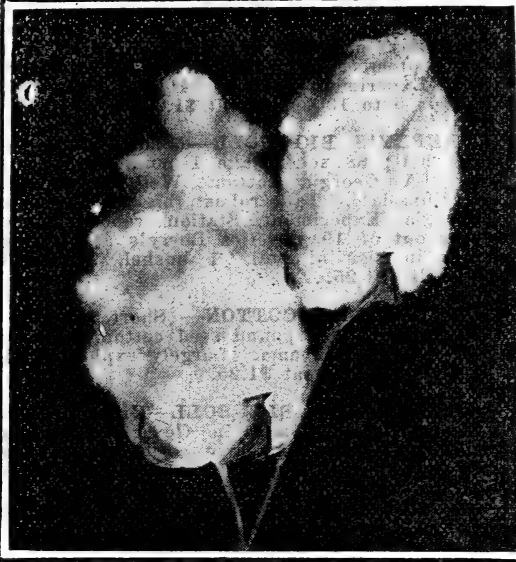
TEXAS OAK COTTON—This is a tall, late cotton; large limbs at the bottom, 79 bolls making 1 pound. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.10.



Dongola Cotton.

DONGOLA BIG BOLL—Originated in Georgia. Big boll—50 to the pound. Stands among the late cottons, though at the Georgia Experiment Station, in 1902, 165 pounds per acre was picked out by August 20th. Has medium size white seed. The plant is tall; big boll; semi-cluster; big limbs close together and fruits on limbs, 5 locked. The lint is 38 to 42 per cent. from the cotton. Stays well in the boll. Large, fancy, scientific farmers in McDuffie, Wilkes and Morgan counties, Georgia, grow it exclusively in large amounts, and like it better than any other cotton and get very fancy prices for the seed. Large farmers average 10 bales per plow; some report 3 1-2 on two acres of land. Large amount of this seed has been exported to Mexico. A big planter writes that he gets one-third more than he ever made before, with Dongola, and would pay \$5.00 a bushel rather than go without. He reports his out-turn at gin 1,260 pounds made a 505-lb bale; and 1,140 pounds made a 470-lb bale. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 for \$1.25; 10 for \$1.15; 25 at \$1.00 a bushel.

SCHLEY'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—A Georgia cotton. Big boll type; 24 per cent. open by September 1st. 60 bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. Height, 3.38. Originally from Jones' Improved, but re-selected at Georgia Experiment Station for eight years, standing grade at this station during the eight years as follows: 2d, 4th, 7th, 10th, 4th, 2d, 3d. This cotton now exploited and introduced by Georgia Experiment Station. Its

**Big Boll Cotton.**

record there for eight years shows it to be a most remarkable cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 for \$1.25; 10 for \$1.15; 25 to 50 at \$1.00 a bushel.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL—Hardy, large balled and vigorous growing; yields well; popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900, first in 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1903 at the Edgecomb farm; second in 1900 and first in 1901; second in 1902 and sixth in 1903 at Red Springs, and third in 1903 at Statesville—all being North Carolina Experiment farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama; extensively grown in Alabama, though a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weigh 1 pound. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which spring near its base two long limbs upon which the bolls thickly grow. Bolls large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$1.25; 10 for \$1.15; 25 at \$1.00 a bushel.

TRUITT'S BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple).—Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 60 to 70 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39; 23 per cent. open by September 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best-posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Plants well shaped. Seed large, brown-white, maturity fairly late. At Alabama Experiment Station tests for a 11 years' period Truitt has ranked in respective years 1st, 3d, 2d, 4th, 2d, 9th, 5th, 2d, 24th, 16th, and 14th—a remarkable record. Well known; largely used. The originator says up to Oct., 4, 1908, I had ginned 141 bales off of 150 acres of cotton. Part of this cotton was planted May 1st. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25; 25 at \$1.00.

CULPEPPER'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Georgia cotton. A large

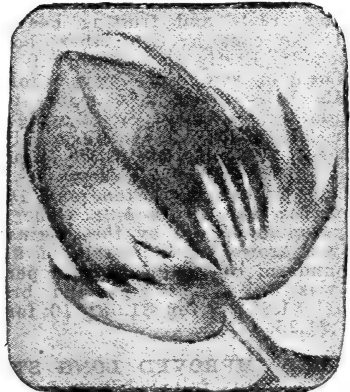
balled variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experiment Station first in 1900, second in 1901, first in 1902, and third in 1903. Early—15 per cent. out by September 1st. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well balled and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899 first at the Georgia Experiment Station. The bolls contain five locks to the boll. Bolls cling close to the branches; 56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. Seed large, white and greenish; earlier than most big bolls; prolific; a high record cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$6.25; 10 for \$11.00; 25 at \$1.00.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple)—It originated in Texas. Big boll, 60 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage above medium; maturity medium; staple medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll-weevil region of Texas. In field test Alabama Experiment Station it stood fifth in yield of lint among 40 varieties tested. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25. Get prices on larger amounts.

CHRISTOPHER IMPROVED—(Short Staple)—A comparatively new Georgia cotton. One of the best big boll type cottons, resembling Culpepper. Made in 1905 at Augusta 102 bales on one tract of 106 acres. 60 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties of cotton Christopher stood fifth. Low diffuse, symmetrical growth. Short upper limbs; erect type. Bolls roundish, often blunt; contain 5 more often than 4 locks. Maturity medium. Seed large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and a few green seeds. Prolific. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 for \$1.25; 10 for \$1.15; 25 to 50 at \$1.00.

BANCROFT'S HERLONG COTTON—(Improved)—(Short Staple)—Big boll. Originated in Georgia. An old variety—akin to Russell. Good limbed. Bolls large, 45 to 58, and pointed. Seed large and unique, having green seed, some brownish-green. Maturity late. Leaves large. Large numbers of growers are now going back to this old cotton as improved. One party at Augusta made in 1907, 20 bales to the plow. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25; 25 at \$1.00.

MORTGAGE LIFTER—(Short Staple)—Big boll type. 13 per cent. open by September 1st. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A high prolific pe,

**A Cotton Boll Unopened.**

close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll. One bushel, \$1.50; 5 for \$1.25; 10 for \$1.15; 25 at \$1.00 a bushel.

JONES' RE-IMPROVED COTTON—(Short Staple)—A standard big boll variety. A Georgia cotton. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington; was distributed by them for a long term of years. Large plant, and lint that is exceedingly strong and prized by thread mills. 55 to 60 bolls weigh 1 pound. Seed large, white and brown and greenish-white. Second cotton out of 30 cottons of Georgia Station, as regards size of boll. Medium as to earliness. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$1.25; 10 for \$1.15; 25 at \$1.00.

DRAKE'S CLUSTER COTTON—This is an Alabama cotton. Bolls large, 64 to the pound. Seed are large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and greenish-white. Lint medium to length. This is an entirely different cotton from Drake's Defiance. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.25.

BROWN'S NUMBER ONE COTTON—(Short Staple)—Big boll. A Georgia cotton,

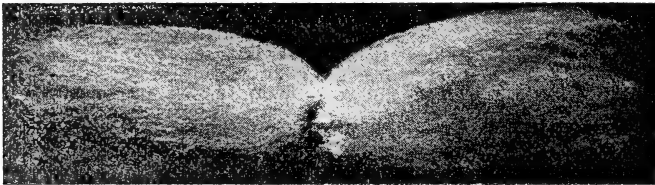
with lint percentage of 39. Size of bolls 61 to the pound. A tall limbed cotton. Closely allied to Cook's Improved. Has been highly advertised at high prices. Exceedingly prolific. Early—375 pounds out by September 1st. Ranked second at Georgia Experiment Station 1905. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.25.

BERRY'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Big boll; 68 seed make 1 pound seed cotton. A Georgia cotton. Well advertised. Medium late. Tall, robust, big white seeds. Georgia Experiment Station reported one year out of 19 varieties Berry's as ranking first in size of boll. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$1.25.

STRICKLAND COTTON—(Short Staple)—56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. A new cotton from Alabama. Largely exploited. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 at \$1.25.

TEXAS BUR BIG BOLL—Originated in Texas, but exploited in Georgia. Medium maturity; quite an early cotton for a big boll. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50.

LONG STAPLE COTTONS



Upland Long Staple Cotton.

PRICE 1909 UPLAND LONG STAPLE LINT.

Three years ago the lint brought a premium of 50 per cent. and even more. This stimulated the next year the planting of it. It was over produced and the price was but little higher than Short Staple. In Nov., 1909, and with scarcely any crop of upland Long Staple, the lint price has netted 50 per cent. or more premium. This will bring a good demand for the seed for the crop of 1910.

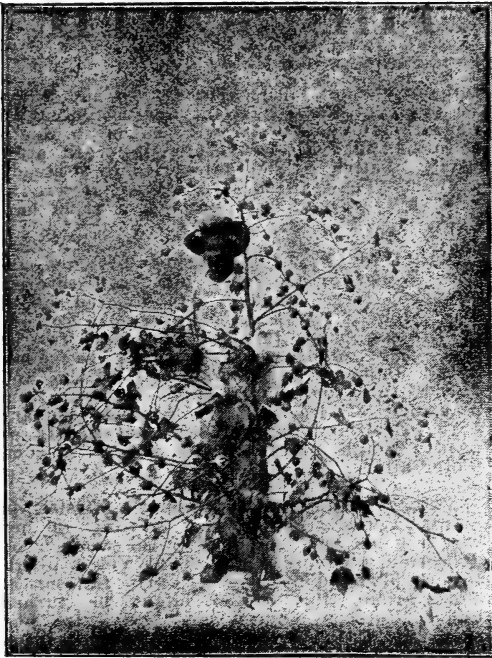
FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields of one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing State. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent. by September; bolls often five locked. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. 12 bales sometimes made to plow. Many plantations in the South made in 1907 100 or 200 bales on the farm. In 1906, 18 1-2 c to 19c was the usual August price of this lint. In 1907, early in Fall, it brought over 20c in Boston, and 100 bales sold in Augusta at 18 1-2c. The \$100.00 1906 premium offered by the originator was won by a grower with a stalk of 940 bolls (10 pounds of cotton in the seed per stalk). Stalk was 8 1-4 feet high and branching. 1 bushel \$1.60; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 for \$1.25.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—(See Cut)—Runs full 1 1-2 to 1 5-8. Considered by the mills as the most desirable cotton raised in the United States, Sea Is-

land excepted. Comes from the bends of the Mississippi river, where all cotton, long or short makes extra length. Fall River,



Allen's Improved Long Staple.



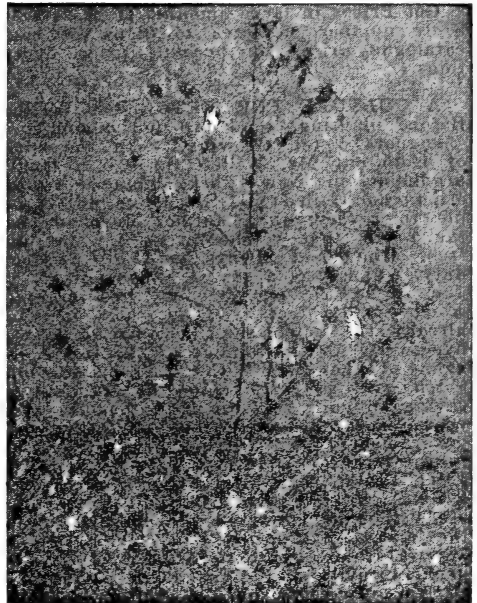
Sunflower Long Staple.

Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1907 were as high as 35c a pound. In Mississippi and Georgia in 1907 lint brought 30c a pound. 65 bales in October, 1907, sold in Mississippi for 25 1-2c. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Price per bushel, Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.60; 5 bushels \$1.50; 10 bushels, \$1.35; 25 bushels, 1.25.

SUNFLOWER LONG STAPLE—(See Cut)
—United States Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. Our growings are from their seed. U. S. government says: "Yield fully equal to short staple varieties. For 4 years previous to 1906 brought in Mississippi highest price of any cotton, viz.: 14 1-2c to 15 1-2c a pound. 19 per cent. opened September. Bolls medium, 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not dropping seed cotton; seeds medium to small covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong; length 1 1-2 inches; seasons early."

In Charleston 1906, 30 bales sold for 6 1-2c premium. This was ruling price early in fall of 1907. We made this year about Augusta 1 1-2 bales to the acre of Sunflower. Our cut shows stalks 8 feet high, grown at Augusta in 1907, with 150 bolls; 1 1-4 bales per acre were made. This cotton on rich land needs 5 feet rows. We plant sometimes 2 feet in drill and rows 5 to 6 feet. The demand for Sunflower has always been greater than supply. 1 bushel, \$1.60; 5 at \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 at \$1.25.

SEA ISLAND COTTON—(See Cut)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1 5-8 or 1 3-4 to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant 1-2 bushel to acre in row—5 feet rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons off the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get out seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles interior, yet seed must come annually from coast or lint is not so long. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-lb bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds of seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. The lint from which our seed came brought this past season 45c a pound, and 55c a pound the year previous, showing its high quality. Highest priced cotton lint in the world. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1906 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared, by experts, the finest Sea Island lint ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. In spite of the Sea Island Seed Trust, we offer finest seed, 1 bushel (42 lbs.), \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.90; 10 bushels, at \$1.80; 25 bushels, at \$1.75 per bushel.



Sea Island.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

We shall carry in stock this season, seed of the leading types of Egyptian seed cotton, and will give descriptions and prices on application. These cottons are extra strong staple, and in length are long staple to semi-long—though not so long as Sea Island, 1 1-2 to 1 5-8 inches. The lint is imported to serve for special weave purposes. Premium, 7c per pound over upland Mid. Get U. S. Agricultural Circular No. 29 on Egyptian Cotton.

GRASSES FOR THE SOUTH

Note—Symm's Hay Curing Frames—(See Index for page advertisement and read it)—Should be used by all hay growers. They without fail will save your hay, and save it green in color, and not dried out yellow.

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses." Illustrated. Postpaid, \$1.10. Also **"The Forage and Fibre Crops in America."** By Hunt, 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00. Let us mail you above books.

Note—Augusta is the largest hay growing center in the United States. If you are a hay buyer get in touch with us.

Comparative Food Values of Various Hays—United States Department of Agriculture 1895 reports protein as follows: oats, 11.8 corn meal 9.02, hominy chops 9.8, wheat 11.09, Timothy hay 5.0, Kentucky Blue 7.8, Johnson Grass 7.02, Alfalfa hay 14.03, pea vine 16.6, Vetch 17.0.

Get Prices in large amounts of grass seeds. State number of acres to plant. Not bound catalogue prices on account price fluctuations.

A CULTURE FOR VETCH GROWING—

Before planting, send for our pamphlet on "Augusta Vetch Growing." In the spring of 1905 our Mr. Willet, through a lengthy argument in New York, induced (where others had failed) U. S. custom duties people to reverse their former decision, with the result that vetches come in now duty free. They had always paid 30 per cent. duty, which was a tax to consumer of from 75c. to \$1.25 per bushel. His argument which made free vetches, has increased already the vetch sale in America four or five fold. As an example of the tremendous value of what Mr. Willet did, we note that vetch growers here alone at Augusta are saving annually \$1,500, which amount a few years ago would have gone as tariff to the government. Buy Vetches of us, therefore, in preference to other importers in the vetch trade. This firm (many car loads at a time) through Southern ports are the largest vetch importers in the South, possibly the largest in America. We sow Sativa and Villosa from August to January 15th. Our usual formula is 3-4-bushel to a bushel of Sativa, or 1-2-bushel of Villosa, together with 2 to 4 quarts of oats, and also 2 quarts of Late White Bloom Crimson Clover, per acre. The above is the finest hay com-

—some thousands of acres hay about this city—the hay bringing in 1906 \$20.00 per ton, and 1907 \$18.00. Both vetches grow 5 or 6 feet. Both vetches tiller heavily—Villosa 5 to 12 per seed, and Vicia Sativa 4 to 6. Our dairymen plant, too, for green crops, early fall per acre, 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, 1-2 bushel of one of the vetches, and 1 bushel of rye; cut the Beardless Barley within 90 days, and rye and vetch in arly spring, to be followed by several later cuttings. Flowers are fine for bees. Our best winter legume—vastly enriching the soil in winter. If followed by cow peas in summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment, and if vetch with Beardless Barley is sown in September and barley is cut in 90 days in milk, then three hay crops can be had. The vetches are frequently broadcasted in cotton fields for late pasturing or turning under for

soil enrichment. The vetches will add 25 to 50 per cent. to the fertility of cotton lands. Sensational corn crops were made in South Carolina this past year following corn after vetch. Sativa is the quicker, but a steady growth. The Villosa is a slower growth at first, but quicker later on, and a trifle harder.

Times for Planting Vetches—Vetches are planted here from early fall until through January, large amounts are planted about Xmas time. The State Agricultural College, at Athens, made the following test for us this year: plantings were made December 15th, January 15th, February 15th, and March 15th; maximum crops resulted from plantings of December 15th and January 15th; February planting was not nearly so good; March planting was almost a complete failure.

Vetches in Cotton Fields—Mississippi plants Vetch seed at last plowing in her cotton fields and turns under the whole crop at cotton planting time. This Vetch planting could be done also in early fall, or at Xmas time, the cotton might be turned under, Vetches planted, and the Vetch hay crop cut the latter part of May, and a crop of early Kings cotton, or corn, or cow peas can be planted down. A good succession crop from either three might be had with a fertilizer at all, or possibly with the fertilizer of Acid Phosphate above.

Vetch Germination—Vetch seeds have hard coverings or shells; need, therefore, good seasons, or else may simply swell through partial germination, but yet die in the ground on account of insufficient moisture. Before planting Vetch seed, always test your seed between wet papers for 5 or 6 days and note the percentage that sprouts. Our seed are always tested in our warehouse and are sent out showing high germination, but we will not be, under any circumstances whatever, responsible for field germination. If not accepted on these terms, return the seed.

VETCH—VICIA SATIVA—(Synonymus Oregon Vetch, English Vetch.) (60 pounds bushel.) Our best winter leguminous soil enriching crop. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria (see catalogue's inside front cover.) Read above vetch culture, and be sure and write for our Vetch Culture Pamphlet. It gives details. Vetch hay is the equal of Alfalfa. Vetches can be winter grazed. Sativa has larger seed than Villosa; grows 3 or 4 feet high; is easier cured. Hay making time is two weeks later. We usually sow 45 pounds Sativa with 2 to 4 quarts of oats (for a support), one inch deep per acre, August to January 15; immediately afterward sow on top of ground 2 quarts Late Crimson Clover per acre. If Beardless Barley can be had in the milk for hay, which will be followed by vetch hay in the spring, and the land can then be put down to cow peas, thus making three (two of them leguminous) hay crops per year. Annual: does not reseed itself.

NOTE—We are probably the largest importers in America of Sativa. Since our Mr. Willet secured free entry of vetches into America the sale of them has increased fourfold. Read our "Weekly Current Price List" for prices. State amounts wanted.

VETCH VICIA VILLOSA—(Hairy Vetch)—An annual winter legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. Ripens two weeks earlier than Sativa. Read what we say about Sativa, also our above Culture for Vetch Growing, and write to us for our special "Augusta Vetch Growing Pamphlet." Also write for our "Weekly Current Price List." Slightly hardier than Sativa; can be sown like Sativa except half bushel per acre is sufficient, because the seed are smaller. Villosa makes sometimes a fair crop, too, if sown early in the spring. Sativa is the quicker, but a steady growth. The Villosa a slower growth at first, but quicker later on. The growing of the vetches in the South is as important as the growing of alfalfa in the Northwest. Its hay is just as nutritious and valuable. When cut for hay these vetches do not reseed themselves. The hay brings the highest price on the market. Vetch seed come from Russia. Villosa is the most important and valuable grass ever introduced by our Agricultural Department. This house imports direct very many car loads yearly. (See cut.) The favorite Mississippi College farm plan is: Plant Hairy vetch November 15th. cut this for hay about May 1st, plant down at once a 60 day cow pea; cut this hay late in July. Between August 1st and 10th, plant this same land, down to Amber sorghum; cut this about November 1st, making a crop of sorghum hay. Get prices.



Hairy Vetch.

JOHNSON GRASS—(Sorghum Halepense; 28 pounds to bushel.)—Known, too, as Mean's Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears till June—40 pounds to the acre. Cut before the head is in flower. Three to five cuttings per season. Withstands any drouth; yields heavy

crops year after year without resetting, though ground, needs each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; spread it if you do. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass. It got its name "Johnson" from a grower some fifty years ago in Alabama. His name was Johnson, and he had a thousand acres planted in it. In 1908 and 1909 no seed could be bought. Same famine in it 1910. Saved green it 25 to 35 per cent. better than Timothy. We have grown Johnson Grass here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively and this is a large distributing point of Johnson Grass hay. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be rather without value, but today they, on account of the high quality of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER—(A legume and soil renovator). Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (.) (See catalogue front cover inside.) (Medicago Sativa); (60 pounds bushel.) (Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa," 164 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.10, postpaid; paper, 60c., postpaid.) Stools or multiples, its stems heavily—30 or 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless inter-twiner branches; average growth three feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre. Spring or fall (February or March best. Cut before blooming four to six times a season. Stand once set lasts a life time. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown now throughout America; better than Red Clover. In place of successive cuttings alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa hay mixed with ground grains, and which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama in 1905, there was netted, \$51.00 an acre on alfalfa—5 cuttings, \$12.00 per ton for the hay, on land rated at \$15.00 an acre. This land made alfalfa two years for hay, one year for pasturing hogs; was put to corn in 1907. Alfalfa increased the corn crop and in a bad corn year, from an aforesaid 18 bushels per acre to 55 bushels in 1907. Alabama is sowing large amounts of alfalfa. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county. They find, too, that it will keep down Johnson Grass. One pound, 25c.; 15 pounds, \$3.00. Tremendous seed demand for it 1909.

GEORGIA BUR CLOVER—(Medicago Maculata)—Only in burs unhusked. A legume. Use Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front inside cover.) Ten pounds bushel. Plant two or more bushels per acre. Sow July to October 1. Smoothly harrow land and cover only 1-4 inch in depth. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10. When seed ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Bur Clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting lasts a life time. Only sold in bur. Bur Clover and Bermuda Grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Bur Clover (5 or 6 seeds are in each bur) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Bur Clover and drag the land. Not the same as California. Bur Clover demand 1909 was thirt pound, 25c. Get prices.

CALIFORNIA BUR CLOVER—(Medicago Denticulata)—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside). Close kin to Georgia Bur. From now on we will be able to fill your orders for choice, re-cleaned hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself or with Bermuda Grass or Winter Vetches. In the South Bur Clover has been found admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, the combination making a splendid all-the-year-round green pasture, or for big lawns for public buildings. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of the Bermuda roots. Demand 1909 was ten times the supply. 1 pound, 30c. Get prices.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(Cynodon Dactylon)—We are importers from Australia. Our information is that Bermuda Grass was introduced and brought to the United States in 1796 by William Scarborough, of South Carolina, to use for strengthening mill dams. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Every three or five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton, the hay is equal to Timothy. Grows on great varieties of soils. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are planted (6 to 8 pounds per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller. Prof. Tracy advises after the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed both before and after the sowing, and, if possible, smoothed off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May, and by October the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Bur Clover which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalogue description of "Georgia Bur Clover" as above. Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermuda on the coast, green, and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water running over it. 1 pound, 80c.; 5 pounds, at 75c.; 10 pounds, at 70c. pound.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—About six pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre, and at any time in year but winter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every three years Bermuda fields should be ripped up with a subsoil harrow. These roots often go down 6 feet or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. A 12-bushel sack for \$2.00. Get price on large amounts.

JAPAN CLOVER—(Lespedeza Striata)—A legume. Southern seed; trade supplied. (25 pounds bushel). Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in

spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through whole South. To sow an acre of Japan clover, select a well-drained bottom or a fairly fertile red upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with very light log or roll. A light dressing of barnyard manure before disking helps very materially. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of six inches each round of mower for re-seeding. Thoroughly drag with tooth harrow across these six-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. Demand for seed in 1909 greater than supply. We have large contracts for 1910: 1 pound, 30c.; 1 bushel, \$4.50.

HERD'S, OR RED TOP—(Agrostis Vulgaris)—(10 pounds bushel.)—Good perennial, generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year; chief value is when made part of grass mixtures for fall pastures. Sow in fall or spring, 3 bushels to acre. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The chaff kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. 10 pounds (half acre), \$1.50.

RED CLOVER—(Trifolium Pratense)—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside). (60 pounds bushel). Sow broadcast in spring, September or October, 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasture plants for pasturage, hay and enricher of soil. Price, 1 pound, 25c. Get prices for larger amounts.

SCARLET, or CRIMSON CLOVER—(Trifolium Incarnatum.)—Crimson Clover hay has 15.2 protein, fat 2.8. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside). (60 pounds bushel.) An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for plowing under. Stools heavily. It grows during winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent. to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast September or October 20 pounds per acre. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria is important. Planted in corn, last plowing, and plowed up in the spring, it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. 1 pound, 25c. Get prices. Demand in 1909 greater than seed supply.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—Crimson Clover hay has 15.2 protein, fat 2.8. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside). Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent.; yields more hay or forage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields. Adds 25 per cent. to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Is adapted for winter sowing with oats, also exceedingly valuable with vetches. (See

Vetch Culture). Matures with oats and vetch. Sow on top of ground, 20 pounds per acre. Soil inoculating is a very important item with Crimson Clovers. A good plan is to sow in the fall, rye, with late white Blooming Clover. Out the rye for forage about April 1st and the clover comes springing up with luxuriant growth to be cut about May 5th. The land can be planted down to Marlboro corn, or cow peas, thus making three crops. Crimson Clover can be sown in corn melons and in cotton at last cultivation to be turned under for manuring purposes in spring and followed at once by other crops. Price, 1 pound, 25c. Get prices.

WHITE CLOVER—(*Trifolium Repens*)—Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 pounds to acre in fall or spring. Fall is better. Price, 30c. pound, 5 to 10 pounds, at 25c. a pound.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(*Poa Pratensis*)—(14 pounds bushel.) Pasture grass well known. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlawn. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for dark soiled lowlands or lime lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. 1 pound, 25c.; 1 bushel for 1-2 acre, \$2.85. Fancy quality only.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS"—(*Poa Arachnifera*)—Grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Perennial. Transplant sets or roots November to April; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this it takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pastures for November and May. Do not too closely graze crop in summer. Grows 2 or 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring. makes good lawn, and for terraces nothing superior. We get \$1.00 for 1,000 sets, \$8.50 for 10,000; 5,000 to 10,000 sets an acre.

LAWN AND PARK "EVERGREEN" GRASS—We have the best mixture we know of; so compounded with seven or eight grasses that it insures green grass all the year. Our mixtures have succeeded here when others failed. We buy in ton lots. The City of Augusta for years in her parks and all down her malls, has used our lawn seed, together with hundreds of Augusta's citizens. (14 pounds bushel.) Prepare your land richly, plant, and let land be rolled and sprinkled. Fresh stable manure is exceedingly injurious for a top dressing, or for using, on lawns, for it begets weed growing. The best top dressing is bone meal, about 400 pounds an acre. (Price of bone meal, 5 pounds, 4c.; 10 pounds, 3c.; 100 pounds, at 2c. a pound.) One pound of seed, 30c., plants plat 10x10 feet; 2 pounds seed, 50c.; 10 pounds, \$2.25; 60 pounds, 1 acre, \$10.80.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—(14 pounds bushel.)—Sow two bushels to acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with red top. A good, shady woodlawn pasture. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. One pound, 25c.; bushel, for 1-2 acre, \$3.00.

GEORGIA MELILOTUS ALBA, or BOK-HARA CLOVER—A legume, (33 pounds bushel.) Sow 1 bushel, 1 acre, in March. Lime or black soil. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots; second year cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Hulled, 25c. a pound; native grown in bur, \$4.50 per bushel.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(*Bromus Inermis*). (Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome). Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasturage grass than a hay crop. Good all-the-year-round pasturage grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Price, 1 pound, 25c.; 25 pounds, at 17c.; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

RESCUE, or AROTIC GRASS—(*Bromus Unioides*)—Known too as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seeds in March. Out for hay crop first and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may then be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with Hairy Vetch and Bur Clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic Grass. A Georgia grower this past year sowed seed in August and cut it in March, made 5 1-2 tons of hay on 1 1-2 acres. Our seed are Georgia grown. U. S. seed trade supplied. One pound, 20c.; 25 pounds, at 16c.; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

PARA GRASS—(*Panicum Molle*).—New. A Florida grower say, "More desirable than Johnson or Bermuda. Nutritious hay, easily cured." The Agricultural Department, Washington, says: "Introduced from South America, remarkable results in Texas. Rapidly coming into favor. Rank growing perennial. Spreads by surface runners sometimes 30 feet in length, and form roots at each joint. When ground becomes covered with runners the young stems assume an erect position, growing 3 to 5 feet, producing heavy yield for hay or grazing. Can be killed by shallow plowing followed by raking. Friends of ours, who have recently visited Cuba, report vast stretches of Para grazing land, indeed one stretch of 15 continuous miles is reported. This grass seems to be adapted best to Florida, and border states on the Gulf. Hay is coarse, but sweet, tender and nutritious and yield heavily. Florida growers usually make three or four cuttings annually. Excellent for pasture; not injured by close grazing, and green all the year except when cut by frost. Growers here in Augusta, 1909, planted about June 1st, have been delighted with this grass. It was planted 4 feet by 4 feet and shoots were replanted in spaces between, and thus in a little while there was a large crop. In the wet places it seemed to grow directly up; in drier places it grew about 2 feet up and then spread. In four month's time there were shoots 15 feet long. It looks superficially like very small cane. Its stalks are about one-half the diameter of one's little finger. It will take root at any joint that is soil covered, growing up wherever it takes it takes root. Three or four river freshets did not drown it out in Augusta, nor did dry weather hurt it. For your wet pasture land

that is overflowed there is nothing in the South today that equals this grass. Stick cuttings in the ground 4 feet apart each way, leaving out one joint. June, July and August. Cut up with a harrow once every year or tow as long as you wish it to remain. By getting enough to set an acre, you can grow enough in six months to plant 10 acres. 3,000 cuttings will plant an acre. Price of cuttings, \$2.25 per thousand, by express.

BROMUS SECALINUS—This grass while known as "Cheat," is largely used in the Northwest as a hay grass. It has been largely exploited and used, too, in North Georgia. It is one of the Brome grasses and is closely related to the genuine Arctic grass, listed immediately above. It is falsely known by some of the trade as North Georgia Arctic Grass. We list it at 28 pounds to the bushel, and it can be planted a bushel and a peck to a bushel and a half per acre in the fall, and it can be cut in the milk for hay at usual time for cutting other spring grasses. While it has not the same feeding value of the true Arctic grass, yet cattle are fond of it. It grows quite rank and is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RAY GRASS—(*Lolium Perenne*). Sow about end of October, 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring, when Bermuda is dormant. Price, 1 pound, 15c.; 10 pounds, at 12c. a pound; 25 pounds, at 10c. pound.

ITALIAN RAY GRASS—(*Lolium Itali-* cum). Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist

land, August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Price, 1 pound, 15c.; 10 pounds, at 12c. pound; and 25 pounds, at 10c. pound.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS—(*Stenotaphrum Dinitiatum*)—Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands, known as Charleston Lawn Grass, Mission Grass, Buffalo Grass, Pimento Grass; grows on sterile dunes, 4 to 10 inches long, and stem grows 6 inches and a foot or more. Grows from cuttings, and set in summer one foot apart and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. Price, f. o. b. Florida, Sets, 1 bushel, \$1.15; 10 bushels, at 85c.

ST. LUCIE GRASS—(*Cynodon Dactylon* Var)—A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine. Needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. A new evergreen lawn grass for the very far South; planted in Gulf States in place of Bermuda. Makes good lawn in 60 days. Grown from roots and shoots. Grows on surface only. Shoots do not grow under ground. Has been grown successfully upon the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Survived the severe winter of 1898-1899. Plant shoots six by eight inches in summer and about 1,000 plants 18x20 feet. Price, 2-bushel bag of roots, \$1.35, by express or freight from Florida.

Address N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Ga., Manufacturers and Proprietors.

CARTWRIGHT'S ACME MANGE CURE

A quick and absolute cure of MANGE—the scourge of the kennel and dread of the dog-owner everywhere. Absolutely Non-Poisonous, and the one and only infallible cure for all skin diseases on dogs and all domestic animals. Our Guarantee behind every sale. You are the judge. If it does not do all we claim for it, under our plain directions and under an honest trial, you money back on request. Price, 50c per bottle; dozen, \$4.00; 3 dozen, \$12.00, less 20 per cent. delivered.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG AND TOILET SOAP

A valuable soap, which should be used by every dog-owner in the country. Kills dog fleas and improves the coat. Is a valuable exterminator of insects and parasites on all domestic animals. A preparation of the most soothing remedies known to the medical profession, yet fatal to parasites and disease germs, and a soap equally efficacious in the treatment of all skin diseases, whether in man or beast. 50c per box of 3 cakes; 1

cake, 20c; postpaid, 25c; dozen, \$1.40; 1 gross, \$16.80, less 15 per cent. delivered.

CONTAGION RAT DEATH

Greater than that of all wild animals combined is the loss caused by Rats. What Poison, traps and cats have failed to do is now done by a microbe. The rat is doomed! Great success in Europe and America.

The Process—Feed on bread the living culture (as grown on the surface of a nutrient jelly, and which keeps for six weeks). Rat or mouse eating it immediately catches a disease which is contagious, and is fatal in seven or fourteen days. This contagion is spread by the rat among the others—the whole tribe is exterminated! All evidence has shown it to be harmless to man and domestic animals.

To be used in all docks, warehouses, stores, farm buildings, private homes and in any rat or mouse infested fields. Price, one box, postpaid, 50c; wholesale, one dozen, \$4.00 f.o.b. Augusta. Manufactured solely for us for America by our Bacteriologist.

FLOWER SEED

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING IN 5c. PACKETS, IN STORE OR POSTPAID.

Ageratum.
Alyssum, Sweet.
Aster Victoria.
Balsam.
Balloon Vine.
Calendula.
Campanula.
Calliopsis.
Candytuft.
Carnation.
Cockscomb.
Corn Flower, or Batch Button.
Cypress Vine.
Cosmos.
China Pink.
Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not.
Four O'Clock.
Gaillardia.
Hollyhock.
Larkspur.
Moon Flower.

Marigold, Tall.
Morning Glory, Japanese Climbing.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium, Tall.
Nasturtium, Dwarf.
Nasturtium, Tall and Dwarf; also in
1 oz. packages, 15c. each, postpaid,
and 1-lb. each, \$1.00, postpaid.
Pansy.
Petunia.
Phlox Drummond.
Portulaca.
Poppy.
Poppy, California.
Salvia Splendens.
Sweet Peas.
Sweet William.
Verbena.
Wallflower.
Zinnia.

SWEET PEAS—BULK

ECKFORD'S MIXTURE—1 oz., 10c., postpaid; 1-4-lb., 15c., postpaid, 20c.; 1 lb., 40c., postpaid, 50c.

The following are priced as follows: 1 oz., 10c., postpaid; 1-4-lb., 20c., postpaid, 25c.; 1 lb., 50c., postpaid, 60c.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—Blue
BLANCHE BURPE—Large White.
FIRE FLY—Bright Scarlet.
COUNTESS OF RANDOR—Lavender.
BLANCHE FERRY—Pink and White.
GOLDEN GLEAM—Primrose Yellow.
HER MAJESTY—Rose.
CELESTIAL—Lavender Blue.
EMILY HENDERSON—White, early.
EMILY ECKFORD—Rose Purple, Wings blue

SWEET, MEDICINAL and POT HERBS—From Seed

ALL IN 5c. PACKETS.

The varieties marked with a star are hardy perennials, living over from year to year.

ANISE.

CORIANDER.

*SAGE.

BENE.

DILL.

*TANSY.

*CARAWAY.

*LAVENDER.

*THYME.

FLOWER BULBS

(BULBS HAD BEST BE EXPRESSED, NOT MAILED)

Postage, 8c. lb., or Express Extra.

BULB CULTURE—For out door planting for spring blooms plant from October 1st to January 1st, in rich soil, fertilized with well rotten manure. Plant bulbs (except crocus) four inches below the surface and press down soil. In cold weather of winter cover with heavy (2 or 4 inches) coating of coarse manure or leaves; remove this in early spring.

FORCING IN POTS—Take 1-3 of sand, 1-3 rich top soil, 1-3 well rotten cow manure and mix. Leave 1-3 of the bulb above the surface of the soil in pot in planting. Sink pots six inches deep in soil, or put away in cellars of closet five or six weeks. Keep moist, but not wet. In six weeks the bulbs will have rooted well, and pots can be placed in a warm, sunny situation where they will come to bloom rapidly. Especially valuable for hyacinths and narcissi.

WATER CULTURE—Hyacinths and Narcissi can be grown in hyacinth glasses. Fill the glass with pure water and place bulb in the cup-shape receptacle on the glass. Water should come up hardly to the roots of the bulb. Put in cool dark place until roots are grown to the bottom of the vase. Fill the vase with water as fast as water evaporates. When foliage is well developed put in a light sunny window and flowers will appear.

NARCISSUS—An indoor or outdoor bloomer; grow in water or soil. They form beautiful heads of flowers. They are as easily grown too, in pots of earth. Price: Narcissus, Grandiflora, or Paper White, single Yellow, Trumpet Major, 25c. a dozen; large single Yellow Golden Spur, 40c. a dozen; double Yellow Von Sion, 40c. a dozen.

FREESIAS—Begin planting this fragrant plant August and September. By successive plantings blooms can be had continuously from Christmas until June. Plant six bulbs in each six inch pot, covering bulbs about one inch. Price, 15c a dozen.

ROMAN HYACINTHS—Can be planted indoor or outdoor in soil or by water culture. Each bulb makes four to five spikes. Early planted bulbs bloom in two to two and a half months. Price, 40c. per dozen.

CHINESE SACRED LILIES—Belong to the Narcissus family; can be planted in shallow dishes water culture as the Narcissi; also plant in pots of earth, and water liberally. A cool, sunny window suits them well; very desirable for window culture. Price, 10c., or three for 25c.

MIXED DUTCH HYACINTHS—Can be forced in pots, in a hyacinth glass, or also for outdoor. Prices, all colors, white, pink, red, light blue, dark blue, yellow, and either single or double, as wished, 50c. a dozen.

TULIPS—Not adapted to house culture, outdoor planting only. Planted from December 1st to January 1st. Price, mixed single and double, 20c a dozen; straight variety, single or double, white, red, pink, violet, yellow, variegated, price all 25c a dozen.

CROCUS—These bulbous plants produce an abundance of various colored flowers, and grow to a height of from six to eight inches. As a border for hyacinth or tulip beds these are the earliest of all flower bulbs. coming ahead of tulips. They have a pretty effect, too, if they are planted on the lawn in clumps; white, yellow, striped, blue. Price, 10c per dozen.

DAHLIAS—15c., each, 4 for 50c.; 1 dozen, \$1.25.

ELEPHANT EARS—(Esculentum)—20c.; \$2.00 a dozen.

GLADIOLI—4 for 10c.; 25c. a dozen; 50 for 90c.; 100 for \$1.50.

TUBE ROSES—25c. a dozen; 25 for 40c.; 100 for \$1.50.

N. L. Willet Seed Company's

INSECTICIDES

SPRAYING LITERATURE—Let us mail you "Gould's How to Spray." Shows when to spray and what, and gives formulae (his pages 26-28-30) for Garden, Field and Orchard crops.

HOT LIME SULPHUR WASH—For peach tree spraying as against San Jose Scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16 pounds of sulphur, 21 pounds of unslacked lime (salt is omitted). Boiled with steam, sulphur, can be put into the solution in 30 minutes; boiled otherwise it requires 1.1-2 to 2 hours. In the average orchard, 650 trees require 1 barrel of sulphur (250 pounds) and 1.4-5 barrels of lime (total about 328 pounds) general average per tree 1.1-3 ballons of solution. See price on Sulphur and Lime below. Write for Spray Machine Outfit Book.

FLOUR SULPHUR—1 lb., 10c.; 5 lbs., 35c.; 100 lbs., \$4.00; barrel (250 lbs.), at 3.1-2c. per lb.; 2 barrels, 3.1-4c.; 5 barrels, at \$2.95, and ton lots, \$2.85 per 100 lbs.

"LION BRAND" COLD LIME SULPHUR WASH—(Prepared in bbls.) 50 gallons to barrel, mixed 1 gallon of Solution to 10 gallons of water. Price, 1 barrel, \$11.50; 5 at \$11.25; 10 to 25 barrels, \$11.00. Get special prices on car lots, 60 barrels.

FRESH LIME—For Lime Sulphur Wash. Best at \$1.15 per barrel.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Mix 30 to 50 parts of water to one part Animal Parasite Killer. Pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.; gallon, \$1.25. barre, \$1.00 a gallon. Kills fleas, on dogs, cats, etc., kills lice on human or lower animals, kills mites and ants, ticks, scrow worms and parasites of scab, itch and mange.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Ideal Germicide, Disinfectant, Deodorizer, Antiseptic and Purifier. Non-Poisonous. Agreeable, Refreshing Odor. Dilute 1 part to 50 or 100 of water as per directions. 1 pint bottle, 20c.; 1 quart bottle, 35c.; 1 gallon can, \$1.00; barrel, 75c. gallon

PARIS GREEN—1-4-lb., 15c.; 1-2-lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 40c.; 10 lbs. at 38c.; 100 lbs. at 36c. Usually add equal parts lime. Formula, 4 oz. Paris Green, 4 oz. Lime and 50 gallons water; or teaspoonful each to one bucket of water; or 1 oz. Paris Green to 6 to 15 gallons water. Dry method for garden: Mix 1 oz. Paris Green to 6 lbs. Flour, or 10 lbs. Lime, and dust so as to show evenly on surface.

ARSENATE LEAD—Rub to thin paste, 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water; spray till leaves drip. 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., 20c.; 10 to 20 lbs., 18c., and 50 lbs., at 16c.

WHALE OIL SOAP—1 lb., 15c.; 25 lbs., at 10c. lb.; 50 lbs., at 9c. Lice and delicate larvae, 1 lb. to 6 gallons of water. San Jose Scale, 1 lb. to 1 gallon of water.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—1 lb. carton, 15c.; 5 lbs., 35c. and 10 lbs., 60c.

BUG DEATH—1 lb., 15c.; 3 lbs. for 35c.; 5 lbs. for 50c.; 12.1-2 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs. for \$7.50, and Duster, 25c.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Dry materials, 8 lbs. (for 50 gallons of water) for 75c.

TOBACCO DUST—1 pound, 10c.; 5 pounds, at 5c.; 25 pounds, at 4c.

TOBACCO STEMS—Same price as Dust.

COOPERS FLUIDS—\$3.00 gallon, mix 1 gallon to 100 water.

APTERITE—Soil fumigate. Kills grubs, 25c pound; 112 pounds, cask \$6.00.

BLUE STONE—1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs. for 60c.; 100 at 11c.; for wheat, 1 oz. to 2.1-2 gallons of water, soak a few hours. Prevent smut.

CHLORIDE-LIME—1-lb tin, 15c.; 10 lbs., at 12c. lb.

RESIN WASH—Dry. Batch weighs 14 lbs. for 50 gallons of water, 75c.

TRAIN OR FISH OIL—Drives away flies, gnats, etc. Smear on animal at point of attack. Some mix half kerosine. Per gallon, 60c.; 1 gallon can, 10c. extra.

CARBON BI-SULPHIDE—Liquid. 1 lb., 35c. Saves 1 ton seed.

"HORICUM" for San Jose Scale; mix 1 gallon with 16 to 20 of water; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

WATER SOLUBLE PETROLEUM—For San Jose Scale. Mix 1 gallon to 20 gallons water and spray. Price, 1 gallon, 75c.; 5 gallons, 65c.; 10 gallons, 60c.; 50 gallons, 50c.

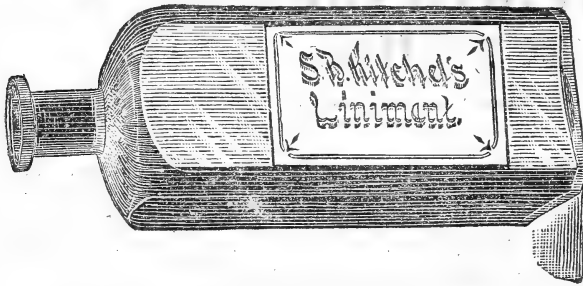
SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—Spray Shrubs, 3-oz. cake (for 1.1-2 gal. solution), 10c., and postpaid, 13c.; 8-oz. cake (make 4 gals.), 20c., postpaid, 28c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

DALMATION INSECT POWDER—1 pound, 40c.; 5 pounds, at 30c.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—Prevents ants and other insects from climbing trees. 1-lb cans, 30c.; 3-lb. cans, 85c.

FLY DRIVER—Guaranteed to keep Flies off stock; quarts, 60c. each; half-gallon, \$1.00 each; dozen, \$4.80 and \$8.00.

Use KITCHEL'S LINIMENT



—FOR—

Rheumatism, Sprains Bruises,
Aches and Pains.

It is one of the best external
Liniments sold for man or beast.
It relieves pain like magic.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

S. B. KITCHEL, Coldwater, Mich.

ANIMAL REMEDIES

N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.

POULTRY POWDERS—Make-Hens-Lay Tonic, 25c.; doz., \$1.50. International Poultry Food, 25c. and 50c.; Magic Poultry Food, 25c. and 50c.; Pratt's Poultry Food, 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1.25, \$2.50, \$5.00 \$10.00. Rust Poultry Powder, 25c. and 50c.; Conkey's Egg Food, 25c.; Lee's Egg-Maker, 25c.; Cypher's F. N. E. Food, 25c.; Rust Egg Producer, 25c.; Hess Poultry Panacea, 25c. and 60c.; Saylor's Poultry Powder, 25c.; Saylor's Insecticide, 10c., 25c.

ROUP CURES—Conkey's R. C., 25c; 50c and \$1.00; Cypher's R. C., 25c., 50c., \$1.00. Pratt's R. C., 25c., 50c.; Rust R. Pills, 25c., 50c.

CHOLERA CURES—Ga. C. C. C., 25c., dozen \$1.50; Dodge's 4 "C," 25c.; Conkey's C. C., 25c., 50c.; Germozone (Liq. and Tab-let), 50c.

LICE KILLERS—A. P. K., pt. 30c., qt. 50c., gal. \$1.25; Conkey's L. K. (liq.), 35c., 60c.; Lee's L. K. (liq.), 35c.; Lambert's L. Ointment, 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1.00; Conkey's H. L. Ointment, 10c., 25c.; Dorr's D. L. Ointment, 25c.; Pratt's (Pow.), 10c., 25c.; Conkey's (Pow.), 25c.

HOG CHOLERA CURE—National H. C., 25c., dozen, \$1.50.

GAPE—Conkey's, 50c.; Conkey's Scaley Leg Remedy, 50c.; Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c.; Conkey's Flea Salve, 25c.; Cypher's Poultry Remedy Cases, each, \$2.00.

STOCK POWDERS—Howard's full lb., 25c., doz. \$1.50, gross, \$16.20, delivered; International, 25c., 50c., \$1.00, \$3.50; Magic, 25c., 50c.; Barker's Foutz's, Sheridan's Sloan's, Black Draught, Pratt Condition, 25c.; Pratt Stock, 50c., 75c., \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00; Pratt A. Reg., 25c., 50c.

LINAMENTS—Sloan 25c., 50c., \$1.00. Mexican Mustang, 25c., 50c., \$1.00; Kitchell, 50c., 75c.; Parker's Porter's A. H. Oil, Turkish L., Silver Pine H. Oil, Pratt Vet., 25c.; Gombault's C. Bal., \$1.50; Hanford B. Myrrh, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

WORM POWDER—Lee's, 25c.; Pratt, 50c.; Sloan, \$1.00; International, 50c.

HORSE COLIC—Holleyman's Elixir, 50c., doz. \$4.00, gross, \$48.00, less 15 per cent., delivered; International, Sloan S. C. C., Pratt V. C. 50c.

FEVER AND DISTEMPER CURES—Pratt's F. (Pow.), 50c.; Sloan C. F. and D., 50c.; Pratt Cold and C., 50c.; Pratt Dist. and P. E. 50c.; International, 50c.

GALL CURES—International, G., 25c.; Sloan G., 50c.; Pratt G., 25c.

HOOF OINTMENT AND SPAVIN CURE—Pratt H. O., 25c.; International H. T., ft. R., 50c.; Kendall S. C., 50c.

DOG REMEDIES—Infallible Dog Mange Cure, qt. 50c. Cartwright's Mange Cure, 50c., dozen, \$4.00; 1 gross, \$48.00; less 20 per cent, delivered. Cartwright's Dog Soap, 20c.; doz., \$1.40. 1 gross, \$16.80; less 15 per cent delivered. Glover's M., 50c.; Glover's Dist., \$1.00; Glover's Vert, 50c.; Glover's Digestion Pills, Glover's Con. Pills, 50c. Glover's D. S., 25c. Lister's D. S. 10c. Sergeants Condition Pills (box), 50c., \$1.00. Sure Shot (bottle), 50c. Soft Carbolic Soap (box), 25c. Arsenic and Iron Pills (box), 50c. Canker Wash (bottle), 50c. Rheumatis pills (box), 50c. Constipation Cure (box), 25c. Flea Remedy (bottle), 25c.

SORE HEAD—Infallible Sore Head Cure (liq.) pint, 25c.; Conkey's H. Ointment, 50c.; Dorr's 25c.; Conkey's C. Pox, 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS REMEDIES—National Hog Cholera Cure, 25c size; dozen \$1.50. Medicated Salt Brick, 25c size. Plain Salt Brick 10c size. Bird Manna, 15c size. Fosfo-rat Poison 25c size, \$5.00 package guaranteed to rid your premises of rats of money refunded. Sterling Fly Driver keeps flies off your stock, 1 quart makes 2 gallons, 60c; 2 quarts make 4 gallons, \$1.00.

COW TONIC AND PREPARATIONS—Pratt's Cow Tonic, 50c size. Pratt's Calf Tonic, 50c size.

MRS. LEE'S MILK AND BUTTER PURIFIER—Eradicates Onions and Bitter Weeds, 5-lb package, 60c; 25-lb package, \$2.35; 50-lb pail, \$4.35.

Spraying Peach Orchards

To the Orchard Man today spraying is a vital necessity. It is either spray, or cut down your trees.

The new method endorsed by all State Entomologists and the United States Agricultural Bureau, and by many of the largest users in 1908 and 1909, who pronounce it even superior in results to the hot solution, is the "factory made, concentrated cold Lime-Sulphur Solution." Is a clear reddish color concentrated liquid form. Barrels contain 50 gallons, which when diluted with 10 parts of water one of Solution, gives you for one barrel of the concentrated liquid as bought, 550 gallons of Lime-Sulphur wash ready for spraying. This should spray 500 to 700 trees, according to size, at a cost per tree of 2c., or 3c., according to amount bought, amount used per tree, and freight. The total weight of a barrel of Solution is 575 pounds; the freight rate is sixth class car lots, third less than car,

While there are several brands on the market running from 30 per cent. to 32 per cent. Calcium Poly Sulphide, the strongest of them all is the "**LION BRAND**" as made by The James A. Blanchard Co., New York, the largest exclusive Insecticide and Fungicide manufacturers in the United States, and is not a side line with them as it is with most of their competitors. **N. L. WILLET SEED CO.**, Augusta, Ga., are agents for the **LION BRAND** in Georgia and South Carolina, to whom all letters should be addressed.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., will be glad to contract now, to sell you for present or future delivery, in car lots F. O. B. New York City, Augusta, Ga., or F. O. B. your town. Having an all water rate to Augusta, Ga., we can make low prices to Augusta on any quantity.

Spraying with the **LION BRAND CONCENTRATED LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION** will control the San Jose Scale, Peach Leaf Curl, Brown Rot and other fungus diseases that effect the Peach Tree and fruit. In spraying for the San Jose Scale, do so in the fall, as soon as the trees become dormant. Spray again in the spring before the trees begin to show life. Both of these sprayings should be at the dilution of 1 to 10 parts of water. For spraying after the leaves are out, dilute one part of Lime-Sulphur Solution to 20 parts of water.

Horticultural Supplies

"**LION BRAND CONCENTRATED COLD LIME-SULPHUR WASH**"—Prices: 1 bbl., \$11.50, 3 at \$11.35, 5 at \$11.25, 10 to 25 at \$11.00; Close car lot prices of 60 bbls.

HOT LIME SULPHUR WASH for peach tree spraying as against San Jose Scale. See price on Sulphur and Lime below. Write for Spray Outfit Book and Directions.

FLOUR SULPHUR—1 lb. 10c.; 5 lbs. 35c.; 100 lbs. at 4c.; bbl. (250 lbs), 3 1-2c.; 500 lbs. at 3 1-4c.; 1-2 ton lots, \$2.95; 1 ton lots, \$2.85 per 100 lbs.

ARSENATE LEAD—1 lb., 25c.; 5 lb. kegs, 20c.; 10 and 25 lb. kegs, 18c.; 50 lbs. or more, 16c. 1 to 5 lbs to 100 gallons water, or for Curculio 1 pound Arsenate Lead in 50 gallons Lime Sulphur Solution.

N. L. Willet Seed Company

Augusta, Georgia.

Imitations

and Counterfeits of **SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**
should be paid for in Counterfeit Money
BECAUSE one is worth about as much as the other.

Don't Experiment

with medicines of unproven efficiency, most of them
are made for profit only.

It is Wiser

to take a remedy of proven worth, such as **Simmons Liver Regulator**. For over fifty years **Simmons Liver Regulator** has been removing the cause of Liver, Stomach and Bowel troubles; for all sorts, ages and classes of people. Its record is

Worth More to You

than the unproven claims of counterfeits and imitations.

There is nothing like taking **Simmons Liver Regulator**

In time.

Nosena
TRADE MARK

is a soothing, healing balm containing no drugs having a narcotic effect. It

RELIEVES

quickly and soothes the congested membranes and thoroughly heals and cleanses. Valuable not only for

CATARRH

but relieves colds, throat troubles, hay fever, "stopped-up" nose, etc.

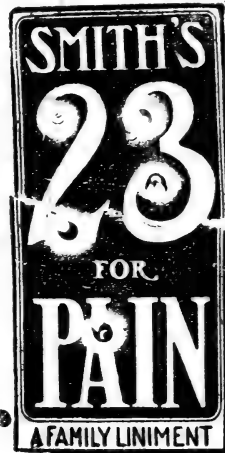
We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Buy a 50 cent tube of NOSENA from

YOUR DRUGGIST

and get your money back if not satisfied. Sample tube and Booklet by mail 10c.

BROWN MFG CO.,
St. Louis, Mo. Greeneville, Tenn.



Is one Liniment sold at a Reasonable Price that Relieves and Cures

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA

Price, 25c.

COLUMBIA DRUG COMPANY,
Proprietors
Savannah, Georgia.

APTERITE. New; indispensable as against all modern insect life of the soil in orchard and garden—such as peach root borer, woolyaphis, eel worm, cut worm, red ants, gall, mole, cricket, etc. Write for literature.

COOPER'S FLUIDS. All progressive fruit growers should investigate, as used against San Jose Scale, scurvey scale, brown rot, downy mildew, and all fungus diseases. Mix one gallon to 100 of water. Write for special literature.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

Augusta Territory

Agents for Apterite and Cooper's Fluids.

"Contagion Rat-Death"

Entirely new. Is not a poison. Fed in any food to a rat; it will give him a fatal skin disease, which he imparts by contact to the whole tribe. It absolutely clears the premises.

Thomson, Ga., October 6, 1909.
"Contagion Rat-Death for killing rats, is the most effective exterminator I have ever tried. I want more of it. (Signed.) Thos. E. Watson."

Large trials in America show perfect results; Luffler, in Germany, obtained 71 perfect results and 26 partially good results, in 115 experiments. Kornuth, on 36 landed estates got perfect results on 20. The virus has given entire satisfaction in England on her big docks and elsewhere. Get full literature. The virus is hurtful only to rats—harmless to all others.

N. L. Willet Seed Co.

KNAPSACK AND BUCKET SPRAYERS

Gould's "Handy" Knapsack Sprayer



Figure 989.

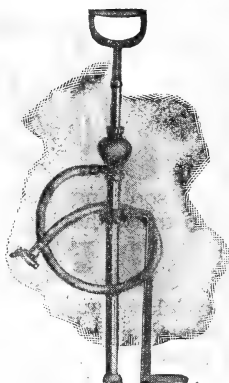
Made entirely of brass and copper. Has ball valves and metal plungers. Leakage of fluid from stuffing box will drip back into tank. Capacity 5 gallons. Price, with 3 1-2 ft., 3-8-inch discharge hose and, "Mistry" nozzle, \$15. Special agitator 50c. extra, net.



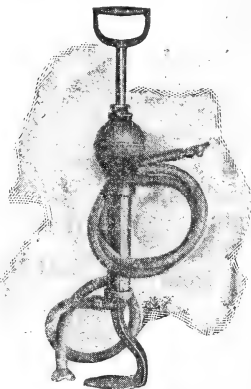
Figure 1100.

The "Premier"

THIS sprayer is used with pail or bucket. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Cylinder, plunger, plunger rod, and gland are all brass. The strong malleable iron foot hold enables one to pump with one hand and hold the nozzle with the other. The nozzle is our "Mistry Jr." Price—With 2.1-2 feet 3-4 inch suction, 3 feet 3-8 inch discharge hose, nozzle and strainer, \$7.50.



The "Premier"
Figure 561 1-2



The "Bordeaux"
Figure 1129

The "Bordeaux"

THE sprayer is placed in bucket with foothold on outside. The Brass Ball Valves are proof against the action of acid and oils. Foot-piece is malleable iron. Price—With 3 feet 3-8-inch discharge hose and "Mistry Jr." Nozzle \$6.00

GOULDS "POMONA"

A powerful sprayer. All working parts bronze. No leather packings. Adjustable Stroke.

The Pomona will supply four leads of hose and eight nozzles. Its working parts are of solid bronze. All working parts may be easily removed and cleaned without disturbing any other portion of the pump.

Pump, with Agitator and Hose Coupling—Plunger, diameter 2 1-2-inch; stroke, adjustable, 3, 4 or 5-inch; double discharge, 1-2-inch hose, 3-4-inch hose. Price, \$15.00.

Outfit C—With agitator and one lead 15-feet. 1-2-inch discharge hose with "Mistry Jr." nozzle. Price, \$18.75.

Outfit D—With agitator and two leads 15-feet each, 1-2-inch discharge hose with "Mistry" or "Mistry Jr." nozzle. Price, \$22.00.

We supply barrel and mount sprayer for \$3.50, list; but barrel is not furnished unless specially ordered. If agitator is not wanted deduct \$1.00 from list.

THE GOULDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Agencies in all large cities.

USE DR. DANIEL'S REMEDIES FOR STOCK

Send 3c for 130 page book on Home Treatment of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Send 2c for book on Dogs and Cats. These books give symptoms of diseases and their treatment. If you have cows, send for Dr. Daniel's Special Book on Cows. Every owner of a cow should have one—sent free on request. Use Goodnow Harness Oil for your harness, carriage-tops, etc.; it will positively oil and black the leather and not get gummy. Send to C F. Goodnow, 145 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for the books. Please mention this catalogue. Orders the remedies from the

AUGUSTA DRUG CO., AUGUSTA, GA.



WHITTEMORE'S POLISHES

THE OLDEST and LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of SHOE POLISHES in THE WORLD

FINEST IN QUALITY

"GILT EDGE"

The only black dressing for Ladies' and Children's Shoes that positively contains OIL. Softens and preserves. Imparts a beautiful lustre. Largest Quantity, Finest Quality. Its use saves time, labor and brushes, as it Shines without brushing.

Always Ready to Use

Also for Gents' Kid, Kangaroo, etc.

Per gross..\$24.00



"ELITE"

Combination

The only first-class article for Ladies' and Gents' "BOX CALF" "VICI KID" and all black shoes. The only polish endorsed by the manufacturers of Box Calf Leather. Contains oil and positively nourishes and preserves leather and makes it wear longer.

Blacks and Polishes.

Per gross..\$24.00



"BABY ELITE" Combination

10c size; Per Gross, \$10.00.



The "Boss" WATERPROOF paste polish for ladies, gents' and children's shoes. Blacks, polishes and softens leather, and makes it wear longer. Shines INSTANTLY and the shine will last about a WEEK.

5c size, per gross\$4.50

10c size, per gross 9.00

Also Russet "Bossola" in 5c and 10c sizes at same prices.

LARGEST IN VARIETY

DIRTY

Canvas Shoes

made perfectly Clean and White by using Whittemore's "Quick White" Compound. In liquid form so can be quickly and easily applied. No white dust. Will not rub off. A sponge in every package, so always ready for use.

Large, gross...\$21.00

10c size, gross.. 9.00

Also the following colors for CANVAS shoes: Blue, Pink, Red, Green and a dozen other shades. Two sizes each color. Per dozen 85c and \$2.00.



"DANDY"

Russet Combination

For cleansing and polishing all kinds of russet, tan or yellow colored shoes. Large size, per gross..\$24.00

"STAR"

Russet Combination

10c size, per gross \$9.00

Russet Pastes

Dandy, large, per gross\$9.00

Red Box, medium, per gross.....\$5.00

Per dozen, 1/4 lb tins\$1.65

1/2 lb\$2.75

Green, Ox-Blood and Brown combinations, and pastes, same sizes and prices.



French Gloss

For Ladies' and Children's Shoes

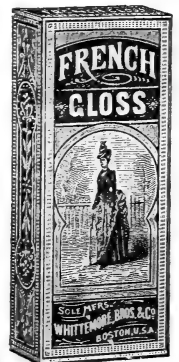
Warranted superior to the best 10c black dressing in the market (and put up more handsomely), with handsome three-color lithographed cartons and wood caps over corks. Shines without brushing.

Per gross...\$9.00

"Midget" Ox-Blood Combination, 10c size, gross\$9.00

"Jewel" Brown combination, 10c size, gross 9.00

"Tiny" Green combination, 10c size, gross 9.00



ASK YOUR JOBBER for WHITTEMORE'S SHOE POLISHES if YOU WANT the BEST

BEST WAY TO GIVE MEDICINE TO STOCK

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK

SALTS SAVES VETERINARY BILLS

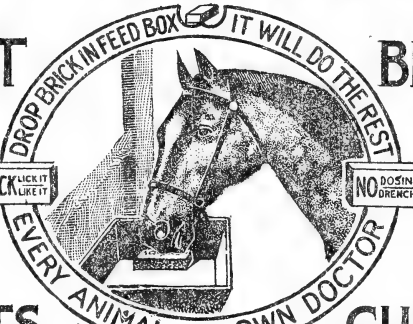
CURES EVERY ANIMAL ITS OWN DOCTOR

IT WILL DO THE REST

DROP BRICK IN FEED BOX

STOCK LICK IT UP EASY

NO DOSING OR DRENCHING



N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, Augusta, Georgia, sells these wonderful Sprayers. **RIPPLEYS** 4 and 5 gallon Automatic Sprayers are guaranteed to Spray Vines, Plants, Whitewash buildings and to be the **MOST SUBSTANTIAL**



and best made sprayers on the market, or **MONEY RETURNED.**
 No. 18, 5 gal. all Brass, \$8. Wt. 11 lbs. No. 020, 4 gal. All Brass, \$5. Wt. 7 lbs. No. 17, 5 gal. Galv. Steel, \$5.50. Wt. 10 lbs. No. 20, 4 gal. Galv. Steel, \$3.50. Wt. 7 lbs. No. 15, 4 gal. Galv. Steel, \$5. Wt. 10 lbs. Galv. Strainers, 35c. 4 ft. extension rod, 40c.

RIPPLEYS WHITEWASHER, Painting and Spraying Machines are guaranteed to do a First Class job of applying Whitewash, Cold Water Paints and any kind spraying or money returned.



FINE BALL VALVE BRASS CYLINDER PUMP, Last for years. Prices. No. 106, 6 gal. Galv. Tank, \$8. All brass Tank, \$13. No. 115, 15 gal. Galv. Tank, \$13. All brass Tank, \$18. Rippley Mfg. Co., Grafton, Ill., Box A.
N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Ga., Agents.

REMOVED FROM BARNESVILLE, GA., TO MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

The Lillybeck Drug Company, wholesale and manufacturing druggists of Memphis, Tenn., have secured the Germetuer Plant and become the owners and manufacturers of King's Royal Germetuer, headquarters in Memphis.

By this arrangement the Germetuer will be backed by ample capital and its sales will be pushed, in every part of the country.

GERMETUER is a remedy that should find its way into every home as the best Family Remedy ever discovered.

It cures disease by removing the cause. When taken into the stomach it, at once, destroys ferment and stops the generation of the poisonous gases that poison the blood and produces nearly every form of disease.

It is unfailing in the treatment of Rheumatism, Diabetis and all forms of disease that come from uric poison in the blood.

For Colds, Grippe, Headaches, Fevers and all stomach and bowel disorders it is a perfect remedy.

These qualities entitle it to a permanent place in every home. Price, \$1.00. 6 bottles for \$5.00. Sold by all druggists or sent prepaid by the Germetuer Co., Memphis, Tennessee.

The Baby's Friend

When he is CROSS, his stomach is out of order.

Hubert's Colic Drops will not be as good—it is the Best Remedy.

HIS NERVES

It will surely make him sleep soundly. Send for Free Sample Bottle.

HUBERT'S COLIC DROPS

Warrenton, Ga.

Six Pumps in one

THE UNIVERSAL SUCCESS SPRAY PUMP, WHITEWASHER, FIRE PROTECTOR, BUGGY WASHER, FLOOR OILER AND PLUMBER'S FORCE PUMP.

The Deming UNIVERSAL SUCCESS PUMP,



In addition to Spraying, etc., is adapted for a whitewashing outfit having large valves, all brass working parts, brass air chamber and Bordeaux nozzle which breaks the wash into a fine spray that will penetrate crevices in walls that a brush would pass over.

The tank holds 5 gallons. Different attachments furnished regularly with the pump make the various uses possible. Four feet of 3-8 inch hose provided with each outfit, including extension pipe. Full directions given in the circular,

"SIX PUMPS IN ONE."

Galv. Tank	Price \$8.00
Brass Tank	Price 10.50

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Cured by B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) When All Else Fails

Ulcers, Eating Sores, Scrofula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczema, Aches and Pains in Bones and Back or Joints, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism and all obstinate, deep-seated Blood Troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). We challenge the world for a case of Blood Disease that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? Skin pale? All run down? As tired in the morning as when you went to bed? Pimples? Boils? Swollen glands or joints? Catarrh? Putrid breath? Eruptions? Sores in the mouth or throat? If so, your blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the Blood Pure and Rich, Heal every sore, Stop the Aches and Pains, Build up the broken-down body and invigorate the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect Blood Purifier made. Sold at Drug Stores, \$1.00 per large bottle, including complete directions. Trial treatment free by addressing BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate, but write at once describing trouble, and free personal medical advice is given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Cures when all else fails, Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3,000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of

SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN

Composed of the Mullein stalk of old fields, which contains a mucilaginous healing and flesh-producing principle, and the Sweet Gum of the Southern swamps, possessing a stimulating expectorant which loosens the phlegm and cuts the false membrane that forms in the throat and bronchial tubes. These two simple remedies, combined after the Cherokee recipe, presents in this form the finest known remedy for Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Coughs, Consumption and Throat troubles.

Haltiwanger-Taylor Drug Company, Atlanta, Ga.

At all Druggists, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. Send for book of Wonderful Cures.

DR. BIGGER'S HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL

The greatest Southern Remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Children Teething and all Bowel and Stomach Troubles. For sale by all Druggists at 25c and 50c per bottle.

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

the genuine is manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY.

The full name of the company, "California Fig Syrup Co." is printed on the front of every package of the genuine. The genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is for sale, in original packages only, by reliable Druggists everywhere.

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers, the imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined. Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleans the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers, and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women and children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed. Always buy the genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

(Incorporated)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. A.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

There Is Nothing So Soothing as a
Mother's Kiss Except

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Millions of Mothers Will Tell You.

It soothes the child. It softens the gums. It allays all pain. It cures wind colic. It is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It is absolutely harmless and for 60 years has proved the best remedy for Children Teething.

Be sure you ask for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

and take no other.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act,
June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 1098.

KILLS!

the Germs, Microbes, Parasites or Micro-
organism that Cause and Produce

Pneumonia Fever, Bronchial Troubles, Kidney
Disease, Rheumatic Pains, Diphtheria,
Consumption and La Grippe.

GUARDIAN ANGEL REMEDY,

The Greatest Known Pain and Germ Killer.
Mostly applied and used externally. Tested
15 years; 500,000 bottles sold; 100,000 un-
solicited testimonials; try it—do it now. All
Druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Guardian Angel Remedy Co.,

Baltimore, Maryland.

CASTORIA

"THE OLD RELIABLE BRAND,"

the Mother's Friend, and Babies cry
for it. A Quick relief for Colic and
Worms. A vegetable Compound, and
entirely harmless for Children.

Sold everywhere.

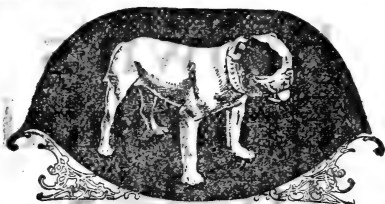
FOR THE SAKE OF
TWENTY FIVE CENTS!

Do you think it wise or proper that you
should impair the health, the comfort or
happiness of yourself or any member of
your family? Or for the same trifling coin
do you think it profitable or proper to de-
crease the value of your live stock? If you
but think a moment, your answer must be
—No!

THEN—if you are a sufferer or any mem-
ber of your family suffers the severe pain of
Rheumatism, the pain or discomforts of a
Sprain, Wrench, Strain of Muscles, or Pain
in the Back; or if your horse is in any way
afflicted, why not go at once—today, to
your nearest store or druggist and for 25c
get a bottle of YAGER'S Cream Chloroform
LINIMENT? It is undoubtedly the best and
most effective Liniment for both Man or
Beast, family or stable use that has ever been
introduced; it will kill the Pain in every
instance. Get one bottle and try it—you
could not spend a quarter to better advan-
tage than for a bottle of Yager's Liniment.

GILBERT BROS. & CO.,

9, 11 and 13 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.



Sergeant's Dog Remedies

The best advertised and most "down to date" line of dog preparations on the market today. Acceptable alike to dealer and kennel owner. Highly endorsed by all the leading dog fanciers in U. S. and Canada.

PRICE LIST.

Condition Pills, large.....	\$1.00	per box
small.....	.50	"
Sore Shot.....	.50	" bottle
Mange Cure (not mailable).....	.50	" jar
Soft Carbolic Soap.....	.25	" box
Arsenic and Iron Pills.....	.50	"
Canker Wash (not mailable).....	.50	" bottle
Constipation Cure.....	.25	" box
Rheumatic Pills.....	.50	"
Flea Remedy (not mailable).....	.25	" bottle

FREE BOOKLET

"Diseases of Dogs" mailed upon request. No charge made for advice for your sick dog, if you'll send stamp and mention where you saw this ad. Individual attention given each inquiry.

POLK MILLER DRUG COMPANY, Richmond, Va.
Manufacturers of "Sergeant's Dog Remedies."



Trade Mark

The Old Reliable LAMBERT'S Death to Lice Remedies

Are Positively Unequalled
for the Extermination of
All Varieties of Poultry
Vermin.

POWDER—For 25 years the Standard Universal Remedy for Lice on sitting hens, laying hens or exhibition stock. Will not injure eggs, hens or plumage. Used also on plants and vegetables. 5-ounce box, 10c; 15-ounce, 25c; (postage, 1c per ounce extra) 48 ounces, 50c; 100 ounces, \$1.00.

OINTMENT—Promptly eradicates head lice on little chicks, and on children as well. 1-ounce box, 10c; 3-ounce, 25c, postpaid.

LIQUID—A splendid disinfectant and vermin killer, to be used in sprayer or applied with brush. 1 quart, 35c; 2 quarts, 60c; 1 gallon, \$1.00.

"SPECIAL" in powder form to be mixed with lime-wash or kerosene, makes a fine liquid lice or mite destroyer. 4-ounces, 10c; 16 ounces, 25c (postage extra).

O. K. ROUP REMEDY, put in the drinking water prevents Colds, Roup, Canker, Catarrh, &c. 50c per box, postpaid.

FREE A POSTAL FROM YOU

And We Will Send Free, to Prove
That it is the Most Effective
External Cure for Rheumatic
Pains and Aches, a Large

BOTTLE OF



Confident that it will do for you what it has done for others, and that to use it is to praise it, as does the writer of the following grateful letter:—

"With muscular rheumatism I suffered to the extent that even to control the pen held in my right hand was impossible at times. On one such day I first used Minard's Liniment. No indorsement could come from a worse sufferer or more grateful heart than mine. G. W. D'V's. Cambridge, Mass." Send a postal to Minard's Liniment Co., So. Framingham, Mass.

When the Little One Has Croup, Colds, Etc. USE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN

A sure cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

CURES COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHIAL AND LUNG TROUBLES.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 30, 1899—A wholesale dealer writes: "I take special pleasure in commending your preparation—'Sweet Gum and Mullein'—as one of the best I ever used in cases of Colds, Coughs, Bronchial and Lung Troubles. I have used it for years in my family and have always immediate benefit from it. It is one of the best preparations on the market for what you recommend it." —W. W. Draper.

Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

for all bowel affections, and by that name old Dr. Biggers used it in his extensive practice with continued success, embracing a period of forty years. It will cure Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Infantum, Gripping Pains in the Bowels or Stomach, Teething Sickness, Summer Complaints, Sick Stomach and all disturbances of the bowels and stomach, and no home is complete without a bottle of it, a dose of which will so often prevent any serious results from the above complaints. We therefore advise you to get a bottle at once. It is pleasant to take, and when you have used it you will never suffer yourself to be without it.

For sale by all Druggists at 25c and 50c per bottle.



Oh! Papa don't forget to buy a bottle of CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT for your little girl.

You can buy it at any Drug Store and you know it never fails to cure my Croup and Cough.

FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

Brown's Bronchial Troches

have been recognized throughout the world as a staple remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS and THROAT AFFECTIONS.

A preparation of superior merit, free from opiates or any harmful ingredient.

Give Grateful Relief in CHRONIC LUNG TROUBLES, BRONCHITIS and ASTHMA.

Invaluable to Singers, Public Speakers, Clergymen and Teachers, for allaying Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat.

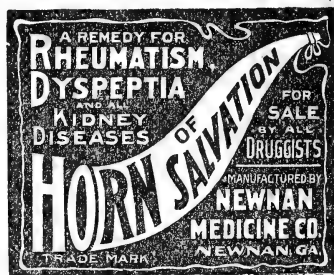


Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per box. (Not sold in bulk).

FREE SAMPLE MAILED ON REQUEST.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,
Boston, Mass.

Horn of Salvation



AN EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY

Call for it and take no other, for its wonderful cures have made it the household Remedy in most every home. As Mr. L. W. Grace, Macon, Ga., says, it does everything we claim. W. R. Buxton writes that it sells like wild fire and relieves pain like magic.

Ben T. Roberts, of the McCaw Mfg. Co., writes that it cured him of Appendicitis, and that he would not sleep in a room without it.

Mrs. M. S. Lebey, 910 Anderson street, Savannah, Ga., writes that she thinks it the best household remedy she ever used, especially for Indigestion, Fevers, Croup and Colds.

We don't give testimonials from Kalamazoo, Michigan, but from reliable people here in the South, and would have writer's cramp if we should copy all we receive from people who have been cured by Horn of Salvation.

For sale by wholesale and retail druggists and country general stores.

Manufactured by

NEWNAN MEDICINE COMPANY,
Newnan, Georgia.

Health Assured

when you take
DR. HILTON'S
LIFE for the LIVER
and **KIDNEYS.**

For Liver, Stomach and Kidney disorders is has no equal.
Quickly cures Indigestion and Biliousness.

25c, 50c and \$1.00 Bottles.

Sold by
AUGUSTA DRUG CO.,
Augusta, Ga.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

We wish to call the attention of every reader of this catalogue to the merits of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy. Dr. J. W. Blosser, 40 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga., the discoverer and proprietor, is a man of such character that his claims for the remedy and his promises may be relied upon in every particular.

As he offers absolutely free a trial sample of his Catarrh Remedy, it is certainly well worth the while of every sufferer to write him and give the remedy a trial, at least to this extent. It is evident that unless the remedy was a good one he could not afford to make this offer.

Pay Your Debts Or Be Damned

You owe it to yourself—you owe it to your wife—you owe it to your children—to buy today a bottle of **GOWAN'S PREPARATION**. Why? Because it gives quick relief for Pneumonia, Croup, Colds, Coughs and Sore Throat. Nothing to swallow—just rub by directions. Back of every bottle stands the absolute endorsement of thousands of the best homes of America. \$1, 50c, 25c. All Druggists.

DOUBLE YOUR Crop Profits

You can make the very poorest soil produce paying crops, and at the same time bring the soil up to the highest state of cultivation by the intelligent application of the **"STEER HEAD" BRAND FERTILIZERS.**

"Steer Head" Brand Fertilizers are made for specific purposes on different kinds of soil—one to make cotton land, another wheat, another corn, etc.

"FERTILIZERS"
FROM FACTORY TO FARM DIRECT
Only "One" Profit. No. Salesman. No Dealer.

"Write us today" for prices on **"STEER HEAD" FERTILIZERS**, and our plan whereby you save the middlemen's and dealers' profits. Address

Blood & Bone Fertilizer Co.

("We Sell Different")

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Lombard Iron Works and Supply Company Augusta - Georgia

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works and Mill Supply Store. Engines, Boilers, Bridges, Roofs, Tanks, Tower and Building Construction; Cotton, Saw, Grist, Oil, Fertilizer, Cane and Shingle Mill Machinery and Repairs; Building, Bridge, Factory and Railroad Castings; Railroad and Mill Supplies; Belting, Packing, Injectors, Fittings, Saws, Files, Oilers, etc.; Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers.

Capacity for Three Hundred Hands
BOILERS

Cast every Day. **ENGINES**, Korting and Leader injectors, Turbine Water Wheels, etc. **HIGH GRADE MILL BOILERS** Built to Hartford Specifications a Specialty.

Write us Before You Buy.

GUILD'S GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA CURE

This unrivaled remedy is the result of many years' study and experience in the special treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Throat by Dr. J. H. Guild, graduate of New York Medical College, and New York Chemical Laboratory; a practitioner in Bellevue and New York Charity Hospitals, and a physician of recognized ability and distinguished eminence. This article has been the standard remedy for Asthma for a quarter of a century. It has found its way on its own merits to every civilized country on the globe. The growing demand, its great popularity and general use, stamps it as absolutely the most successful and satisfactory remedy that has ever been placed on the market. No other preparation has met with such great and uniform success as a permanent cure of Acute or Chronic Asthma, especially Spasmodic Asthma, Hay Asthma, etc. Absolutely harmless; can be used by the most delicate with perfect safety, whether young or old, and never fails to give immediate relief and perfect satisfaction. Thousands of testimonials from all over the world reciting the most marvellous cures. This remedy is handled by all leading wholesale drug houses.

"We are pushing it as the **BEST**, the **MOST SATISFACTORY** and **RELIABLE** of any."—The Augusta Drug Company.

TO THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST.

TREES—

Send for our new illustrated catalog all about Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, etc. Full of interesting information. We give you the benefit of over fifty years' experience in the business, and know what you want.

Consult us and get results.

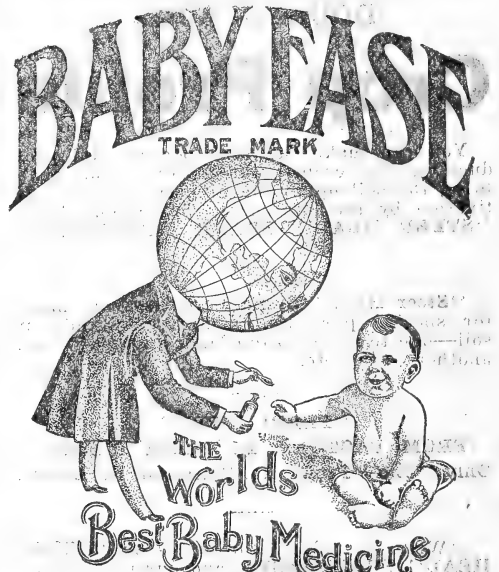
P. J. Berckmans Co.

Fruitland Nurseries

Established 1856

Augusta, Ga.

An up-to-date Landscape Department at your service.



Cures Constipation, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Colic, Sour Stomach, etc. It Destroys Worms, Allays Feverishness and Colds. It Aids Digestion. It Makes TETHERING Easy, Promotes Cheerfulness and Produces Natural Sleep.

25c and 50c bottle—all dealers.

Manufactured by
BABY EASE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia Chemical Works

AUGUSTA - GEORGIA

FERTILIZERS

Fish Goods, Blood and Bone Goods, Cotton Seed Meal Mixtures, Acid Phosphates with and without Potash, Kainit, Nitrate Soda and agricultural chemicals of every kind.

These goods are especially prepared to suit the crops and soils of the South. An increasing demand for them during thirty-eight years proves their merit. It is no experiment to use fertilizers which have so successfully stood the test of long experience.

PATAPSCO, MASTODON, SEA GULL, MASCOT and other well-known brands of this Company need no introduction to the trade—ask your dealer for them or write us direct and we will see that you are supplied.

Our **EARLY TRUCKER** will bring you full returns for market garden products.

GEORGIA CHEMICAL WORKS

AUGUSTA - GEORGIA

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

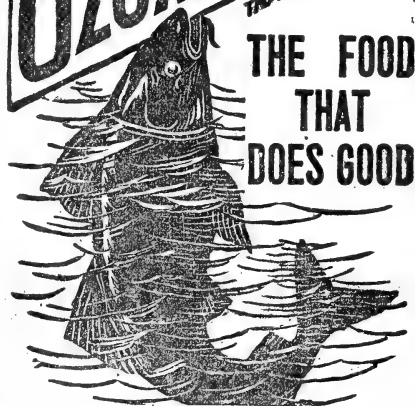
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SEE THAT THE FISH TRADE MARK IS ON THE WRAPPER. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Don't
Wait until to-morrow.
Go to your Druggist
To-day
And get
Bottle
of

OZOMULSION
TRADE MARK



THE FOOD
THAT
DOES GOOD

Two Sizes—50c. and One Dollar.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
OZOMULSION LABORATORIES
548 Pearl St., New York.

OZOMULSION

The Cod Liver Oil Emulsion "Par Excellence"

GUARANTEED under the Food and Drugs
Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 332

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT
FOR Weak Lungs, Coughs, Colds,
Grippe.
FOR Anemia, Malaria, Pneumo-
nia, Catarrh.
FOR All Pulmonary Complaints
and Wasting Diseases.
FOR Pale, Sickly Children and
Nursing Mothers.

The Properties of its Ingredients
are:

COD LIVER OIL — Blood-mak-
ing, Tissue-building, Nourishing, Sus-
taining.

GUAIACOL — Antiseptic, Germ-
destroying, Catarrh-curing.

GLYCERINE — Soothing, Heal-
ing, Softening.

LIME AND SODA — Bone-build-
ing, Teeth-growing.

DR. SALTERS EYE LOTION

FOR SORE AND INFLAMED EYES HAS NO EQUAL

It will cure any case of SORE EYES in a very short time, 24 to 48 hours. It does not pain the eyes when applied, therefore it is the best EYE LOTION made for children. For Granulated Lids, Weakness of the Eyes, Redness of the Eyes it has no equal.

ASK FOR SALTER'S EYE LOTION

and accept no other, for there are none "Just as Good."

All Dealers Sell It—25 Cents Per Bottle.

Manufactured by the

REFORM DISPENSARY,

68 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



SMITH'S WORM OIL

**Endorsed by Prominent Physicians and
Citizens as being the most Relia-
ble Worm Medicine Sold.**

IS HARMLESS AND EVERY BOTTLE IS GUARANTEED

On the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, SMITH'S WORM OIL, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

J. E. SIMPSON, Hall Co., March 1, 1879.

On the 19th of September I commenced giving my child, 20 months old, SMITH'S WORM OIL, and the following day 23 worms, 4 to 6 inches long, were expelled from it.

S. W. LONG, Palmetto, Ga., Sept. 24, 1881.

DR. J. F. BROUGHTON, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I have been selling SMITH'S WORM OIL for a number of years and find it so satisfactory in effect, I prescribe it over all other remedies."

PAM-ALA IS A NEW REMEDY FOR MALARIAL FEVER—TRY IT.

Have You a Cough?

Does it resist all your efforts to break it up?

Allen's Lung Balsam

IS A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED COUGH REMEDY

CONTAINS NO OPIUM

Positively harmless to the most delicate child or person. Used for over fifty years throughout the world with unfailing success in all cases of

**BRONCHITIS, DEEP-SEATED COUGHS AND COLDS, SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, TONSILLITIS, CROUP.**

READ WHAT A WELL-KNOWN PERSON SAYS OF IT.

Mme. B. Santa Anna, Countess de la Mendoza, writes from Chicago, U. S.: "Allen's Lung Balsam merits special praise for its penetrating healing power, relieving a cough in a few hours. I have never failed to find relief from coughs after using this preparation."

Allen's Lung Balsam, taken before retiring, insures a night of rest free from distressing cough and tickling sensation of the throat.

SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES OF ALL DEALERS AND DRUGGISTS

PAINKILLER

The best and most useful remedy ever compounded. It has been sold for over 70 years in all parts of the world, and is today the best known and most largely used of any remedy.

ENDORSED BY ALL CLASSES

When Seized with Cramps in the middle of the night you do not have to send for a doctor and wait in agony. Use a teaspoonful of "PAINKILLER" in half a glass of hot water sweetened and repeat the dose if necessary. It never fails to cure promptly.

When Dysentery has fastened itself on you and is weakening your whole system you can quickly drive it away by using "PAINKILLER" in accordance with directions which accompany each bottle.

When Accidents Happen such as wounds, cuts, strains, sprains, bruises, etc., "PAINKILLER" is the best remedy to use.

Endorsed by Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world.

READ THIS.

"We know of no remedy so ready to hand and so sure to give relief as Painkiller. We shall never be without it if we can possibly help it. We use it for Dysentery with the very best results. The natives who have had it once beg for it again. Applied externally in cases of snake bites and scorpion bites, and by taking a dose internally at the same time it has always been successful."

REV. A. BILLINGSTON, American Baptist Mission Union.

Bwemba, Station, Tchumbir, Haut Congo, Congo, W. A.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. Beware of Worthless Imitations and Substitutes.

PAM-ALA IS A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA—TRY IT.

PAM-ALA IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR MALARIA—TRY IT.

IF YOU SHIVER AND SHAKE FROM CHILLS AND FEVERS, PAM-ALA WILL CURE YOU.



E. E. M.

A Tobacco Catarrh Cure

Also for Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of Throat and Lungs. A vegetable remedy free from Cubebs and Narcotics.

10c In Packages and Cigarette Form—10c

Ask Your Druggists.

EE-M COMPANY,

Atlanta, Georgia.



PRESIDENT PECAN

NONE BETTER

**SEE THE
ROOTS
SUCH
TREES
LIVE**



**Pecan Growing
MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees
are Models
ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans
at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

**THE
Griffing Bros. Co.**

Nurserymen
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange, on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubby.

ROSES

LUDEN'S

MENTHOL

COUGH DROPS

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF

Better than medicine. Clear the throat. Relieve that hacking cough. 10,000,000 packages sold yearly. Ask your druggists or confectioner.

W. H. LUDEN, Reading, Pa.

Cool Smoke—Easily Cleaned

THE WELLINGTON PIPE (W. D. C.) offers two important advantages: The well of the bowl collects the saliva and thereby leaves the tobacco dry to the last. The peculiar shaped mouth-piece permits the tongue to rest easily underneath the curve, and the upward boring of the draught hole compels the smoke to pass over the tongue, and thereby does not irritate any part of the smoker's mouth, which drawback is usually experienced in an ordinary pipe. The Wellington Pipe smokes cool and pleasant, because of the above mentioned advantages. The pipes are made by the best skilled workmen, the wood is of the best selected briar root and the mouth-piece is of the finest quality solid vulcanite.

AUGUSTA DRUG COMPANY,

Augusta, Georgia,

HEADQUARTERS FOR W. D. C. PIPES.

A TEASPOONFUL OF

**FRED
BROWN'S
GINGER**

with a little warm water will relieve cramp colic and troubles caused by change of water. Good at all seasons.

The mixture can be sweetened to the taste. Prepared only by

FREDERICK BROWN COMPANY

Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR WOMEN

G. F. P.

(Gerstle Female Panacea)

GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION—READ OUR GUARANTEE

Go to your dealer and buy a bottle of G. F. P., use it as directed, and after using the bottle, if you can honestly say you have not been benefited, the dealer will refund the price you paid him for it.

GERSTLE MEDICINE COMPANY

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Nothing equal to this Old Reliable Medium for Pain during Menstruation. Used successfully all over the South since 1840.

**RISLEY'S
PHILOTOKEN****OR FEMALES' FRIEND****For The Radical Cure of
PAINFUL MENSTRUATION**

And Can be Relied on to Prevent Miscarriage; to Relieve Nausea, and to Control Those Nervous Troubles to Which Females are Often Subject While Enceinte.

Also as a general NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in all cases of Sleeplessness arising from an irritable stomach, or nervous Exhaustion, in male or female.

RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN can be procured from every Wholesale Drug House in New York, and the principal Markets of the country. If your druggist does not keep it, ask him to order it for you, from—

ARTHUR G. HOWELL
Sole Agents,

Pleasantville Station, New York.

STRAIGHTEN YOUR HAIR**TAKE THE CURLS OUT OF IT,
MAKE IT SOFT GLOSSY BY USING****Carpenter's Ox Marrow
Pomade**

(Beware of Imitations)

Use a little once a week—that is all that is necessary. Soft, silky hair and a healthy scalp are the results. Makes the hair grow, too.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Buy it of all Druggists, or send us your order.

CARPENTER & CO.

Louisville, Ky.

For Sale by

Augusta Drug Company.

Augusta, Georgia.

PEERLESS PEA HULLER

for threshing Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Sorghum, Kafr Corn, Millo Maize, Castor Beans, etc. Unequalled. Substantially made, in three sizes.



No. 2 for Cow Peas, Sorghum and other seeds, capacity 5 to 8 bushels per hour.

No. 3 for Velvet Beans, Cow Peas, etc., capacity 5 to 8 bushels, getting 90% out cleaned Velvet Beans each, in single operation.

No. 4 Power Machine; threshes Velvet Beans, Cow Peas and other seeds. Capacity 15 to 25 bushels either Velvet Beans or pears per hour.

If you want the best hand or power huller made, write today for booklet.

Awarded first prizes at Macon and Augusta Fairs, 1909.

Peerless Pea Huller Co.

Dalton, Georgia.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED NO. 17438

FROG POND CHILL AND FEVER CURE

The Original No Cure No Pay
50 CENTS A BOTTLE

The old reliable, the kind your fathers
used to take. The one that never fails
to cure. Don't waste time and money
experimenting with new cures. But go
for the best from the jump. Frog Pond
is the ounce of prevention and pound of
cure combined. Ask for it—take no
substitute. If your merchant does not
sell it, write to us; we will send it
direct for 50 cents.

J. B. DAVENPORT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists - Augusta, Ga.

DODGE'S C. C. C. C.

—OR—

CERTAIN CHICKEN CHOLERA COMPOUND

The only specific for Chicken cholera
and Cholera in all domestic fowls yet
discovered. It will arrest the disease
in 15 minutes. In use by all poultry
raisers throughout the United States.
If you are raising poultry you can't
afford to be without

DODGE'S C. C. C. C. or 4 C's

It is a money-maker for every poul-
try raiser who uses it. One package
of this compound is sufficient for 50
full grown fowls when used as a pre-
ventative, or for 25 sick ones.

Price, 25c per package; by Mail, 30c.

For sale by all wholesale and retail
druggists. Manufactured by the

Dodge Remedy Company,
LaPorte City, Iowa.

FACTS

in reference to

JOHN R. DICKEY'S OLD RELIABLE EYE WATER

It cures sore eyes or granulated lids.
It strengthens weak eyes.
It cools and soothes a sore eye.
It refreshes and strengthens a tired eye
It don't hurt when applied.
It feels good. Children like it.
More than a million cures back it.
The Genuine always enclosed in a

Red Folding Box.

For chronic sore eye lids, sties, and
a diseased condition of the roots of
eye lashes, use

DICKEY'S OLD RELIABLE EYE SALVE.

Both guaranteed under pure food law.
No. 1421.

By Mail, 25 Cents.

Dickey Drug Company,
Bristol, Tenn.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

309 JACKSON STREET, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

POULTRY SUPPLIES

INCUBATORS BROODERS and anything you want for your Poultry and can't get, Write us!

INCUBATORS—Best makes; all sizes. **BROODERS**—Best makes; all sizes.

MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS—Latest models; all sizes.

STANDARD GREEN BONE CUTTERS—Latest models; all sizes.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Thermometers, Egg Testers, Leg Bands, Feed Hoppers, Grit Shell Boxes, Drink Fountains, Poultry Markers, Lamps, Nest Eggs, Shipping Coops, Caponizing Sets, Killing Knives, Egg Boxes, Chick Runs, Colony Houses, Brood Coops, etc.

POULTRY REMEDIES

Makes Hen Lay Tonic.
International Poultry Food.
Pratt's Poultry Food.
Lee's Egg Producer.
Conkey's Egg Producer.
Rust's Poultry Powders.
Cypher's Full Nest Egg Food.
Rust Egg Producer.
Magic Poultry Powder.
Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea.
Conkey's Roup Cure.
Cypher's Roup Cure.
Pratt's Roup Cure.
Rust's Roup Pills.
Dodge's 4 Cs.

Belvedere Cholera Cure.
Conkey's Cure.
Ga. Cholera Cure.
Germazone.
Infallible Sore Head Cure.
Conkey's Healing Ointment.
Dorr's Sore Head Cure.
Conkey's Gape Cure.
Cypher's Poultry Medicine Case.
Lambert's Lice Powder.
Lee's Lice Powder.
Pratt's Lice Powder.
Conkey's Lice Powder.
A. P. K. Lice Liquid.

POULTRY FEEDS

All made of selected, specially cleaned sweet grains, whole and cracked grains are used.

Each mixture gives a balanced ration of the greatest feeding value, just the right proportion of protein, fat and carbohydrates being maintained.

Scratch Feed. Developing Feed. Chick Feed. Poultry Mash. Pigeon Feed.

All our feeds are guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Laws.

Compare the analysis of our feeds to others before buying.

POULTRY NECESSITIES

Beef Scraps
Ground Bone
Oyster Shell
Charcoal
Grit

Blood Meal
Alfalfa Meal
Meat Meal
Perfect Mash

Kaffir Corn
Wheat
Hemp
Sunflower Seed

Bird Millet
Pigeon Peas
Linseed Meal
Bran and Short